NORTH OXFORDSHIRE

COMBINED DISTRICTS

Annual Report

of

Medical Officer of Health

for

1970

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PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

1970

NORTH OXFORDSHIRE UNITED DISTRICTS

Medical Officer of Health

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Public Health Inspectors of the Health Departments of the District Councils

BANBURY MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

Chief Public Health Inspector: Mr. C. R. Paling, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.
(Banbury 3291) Also Inspector under Diseases of Animals Act and Orders

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector: Mr. G. Mills, M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspectors: Messrs. G. Ross, M.A.P.H.I.,
M. J. E. Smith, M.A.P.H.I., and M. S. Gray, M.A.P.H.I. (left
September 1970)

CHIPPING NORTON MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

Chief Public Health Inspector: Mr. J. D. Mitchell, M.R.S.H., A.R.S.H.,
(also Surveyor), Borough Surveyor's Office, Guildhall, Chipping Norton
(Tel. Chipping Norton 2341/2)

Additional Public Health Inspector: Mr. Holmes, M.A.P.H.I.

WOODSTOCK MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

Public Health Inspector: Mr. J. Cameron, M.R.San.A. (also Surveyor)
Council Offices, 6 Park End Street, Woodstock (Tel. Woodstock 811216)

WITNEY URBAN DISTRICT

Chief Public Health Inspector: Mr. W. Hetherington, M.A.P.H.I.,
Council Offices, Church Green, Witney. (Tel. Witney 3241)

Additional Public Health Inspectors: Messrs. L. J. Roberts,
M.A.P.H.I., and I. C. Thomas, M.A.P.H.I.

BANBURY RURAL DISTRICT

Chief Public Health Inspector: Mr. D. C. Thompson, F.I.Mun.E., M.R.S.H., (also Surveyor) Bodicote House, Banbury. (Tel. Banbury 3268)

Additional Public Health Inspector: Mr. G. L. Nicholson, M.A.P.H.I.

CHIPPING NORTON RURAL DISTRICT

Chief Public Health Inspector: Mr. R. V. Joshua, A.R.S.H., (also Surveyor), Greystones, Burford Road, Chipping Norton. (Tel. Chipping Norton 2311)

Additional Public Health Inspector: Mr. Cartwright, M.A.P.H.I.

WITNEY RURAL DISTRICT

Chief Public Health Inspector: Mr. W. T. Stone, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., Council Offices, Woodgreen, Witney. (Tel. Witney 3051)

Senior Additional Public Health Inspector: Mr. T. Campion, M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspector: Mr. D. C. Roberts, M.A.P.H.I.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR

1 9 7 0

NORTH OXFORDSHIRE UNITED DISTRICTS

To the Mayors, Chairmen, Aldermen and Councillors of the Constituent Authorities.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

I beg to submit to you the Annual Report for the North Oxfordshire Districts for the year 1970. The area involved covers some 240,760 acres and stretches northwards from the River Thames to the north of Banbury. It is mainly an agricultural area with industry centred mostly in or close to Banbury, Witney and Chipping Norton. In the west it is predominantly Cotswold in character with small sheltered villages of greyish stone and stone walled fields, whilst in the north it assumes a Midland appearance as the houses merge through a honey coloured stone to the dark brown stone of the Hornton area, and the fields exchange their stone walls for hedgerows. Banbury itself has a definite Midland appearance.

Before the war there was virtually no growth in population, the census returns for 1921 and 1931 showing only an increase in all the districts combined of some 1,000 people. Since the war there has been a considerable increase in population which, in a few years' time, will be double the 1931 figure. The population has risen from a little over 66,000 in 1931 to nearly 123,000 in 1970 with Banbury Borough, Witney Urban District and Witney Rural District approximately doubling their population, and Banbury Rural District and Woodstock Borough showing approximately a 50% increase in population. Considerable further growth can be anticipated in the next decade in and around the main towns, and villages accessible to Oxford.

Sanitary Circumstances

In the Boroughs and Urban Districts practically all properties have access to the sewers but with the increasing growth in population, care must be taken to ensure that existing systems and works do not become overloaded. In the Rural Districts the situation varies; when present schemes under construction are completed, in Banbury Rural District some 95% of the population will have access to a sewer, in Chipping Norton Rural District 61% of the population will be able to connect to a sewer, in Witney Rural District some 76% of the population will have access to the sewer and it is in this area with much of its housing in the Thames Valley that nuisances are most likely to occur. In general, throughout the area, most of the major causes of nuisance have been dealt with but a number of small areas still

remain that need sewerage schemes and these are detailed in the appropriate section under the various authorities.

Water Supply

1. Quantity and Quality

The water supply to the district became vested in the Oxfordshire Water Board in 1967 and almost the whole area of North Oxfordshire had available a source of wholesome water in pipes belonging to the Board. The districts likely to give concern regarding the purity of water supplies are parts of Chipping Norton Rural and parts of Witney Rural in the Thames Valley, that still exist on well supplies or small private sources.

In general, however, as shown by the result of the frequent sampling done by the Board, where a piped supply existed, the quality was satisfactory.

In this country we are faced with the paradox that although the rainfall is adequate, the "run off" of water is such and the usage so heavy that we are faced each year with a potential shortage of water. This situation is acknowledged by the various Water Resources Acts with the responsibility of conservation placed on the various River Authorities. Again, paradoxically, drainage works done by the River Authorities only hasten this "run off" of water when in fact retention of water should be practised. Large reservoirs could have the double advantage of not only ensuring a supply of water but also by regulating the river flow in summer, help to provide more adequate dilution of effluent from sewage works.

In Banbury Borough, after a prolonged dry spell, the dilution of sewage effluent by the Cherwell may drop as low as a 1:1 ratio whilst a 1:2 ratio is not uncommon. As Banbury expands, this dilution problem must become increasingly important.

2. Bacteriological Examination

Routine sampling of water was carried out throughout the districts by the Water Board whilst Local Authority Officers investigated complaints made to them regarding water supplies and regarding the condition of private sources. Details are given in the sections dealing with individual Local Authorities.

3. Plumbo-Solvency and Fluoride Level

There are no plumbo-solvent waters in the area and there is no significant amount of Fluoride present in any of the supplies. The Water Board now covers an area which includes the whole part of several Local Health Authorities, since not all the Health Authorities have voiced an opinion in favour of fluoridation; to supply the whole of

the districts with fluoride, although this is highly desirable to health and eventually economic grounds, would at the moment be impossible. It would be possible, however, and practicable, to introduce fluoride at source in the Banbury Borough and Banbury Rural District areas, and in Witney Urban and Witney Rural District areas where waterworks are situated whose supply is confined to these areas, and in the Chipping Norton areas by inserting it into the trunk water main.

The only District Councils in North Oxfordshire who did not support fluoridation were Banbury Borough and Banbury Rural District Councils; the Local Health Authority approved the principle and were arranging for the introduction of fluoride into the Witney source.

It is interesting to note that the Bore Hole, when in use, at Eynsham in the Witney Rural District had a fluoride content almost three times as high as the recommended level of 1 p.p.m.

It is not possible, as requested by the Minister, to give an accurate number of houses supplied from public water main (i) direct to houses, (ii) by means of standpipe in the various parishes.

Housing

Although much of the housing in the area consists of small stone cottages of considerable age, a lot of improvement has taken place in all Districts. By and large the standard of housing was reasonable and often when a house had deteriorated to the degree of being an unfit property, it was bought, improved and modernised. The number of houses that were demolished throughout the districts was not very great and there was no one particular district that stood out as being worse in respect of its housing, than its neighbours.

Council housing provided a considerable and apparently adequate proportion of the total housing; in the area as a whole, about 25% of houses were council houses. I am not often approached by people in private rented accommodation for help in re-housing and the majority of those who approach me do so because they have moved from other parts of the country into poor accommodation or because they are families with a problem.

From the number of caravans in occupation throughout the area, this form of housing must play an important part. Caravans have improved considerably in recent years although no legal standards are in existence; sites have also improved considerably but, never-the-less, caravans by their nature are temporary structures and are prone to the faults of temporary structures and are no substitute for permanent housing. The main demand for permanent caravans was in the Witney Rural District area. There was considerable need for camping sites for holiday vans, with proper facilities, not only for local tourists but for people travelling further afield and discussions have

taken place to see if it is possible to establish such sites near main traffic routes.

Refuse Collection and Disposal

A regular refuse collection service was maintained by all Authorities in the area. With the exception of Witney Urban who pulverise their refuse, the refuse was disposed of by tipping mostly into quarries with the degree of cover varying considerably from almost crude tipping to properly controlled tipping. As the number of tips was reduced, there was an improvement in some areas in the control of the remaining tips but considerable improvement was still needed in other districts.

Refuse is combustible material and although a fire will reduce its bulk or make it unattractive to vermin, it also can create considerable smoke nuisance and may even be a danger, on misty days, to traffic on nearby roads. Most of the fires probably begin from hot ashes in the load or from the burning of waste on the tips by intruders on the tip.

Food Handling

The general standard of food premises and of food handling was reasonably satisfactory; most of the complaints received were due to mould infected food stemming from faulty stock control and rotation, a factor probably more likely to occur with the greater amounts of stock now carried on the shelves of stores and in refrigerated cabinets to which the public have access. Although the benefit of protecting food was obviously recognised by traders, it was disappointing to see that the habit of displaying food for sale in the street outside the shop, still continued in some districts.

VITAL STATISTICS

The following were the Vital Statistics for the various Local Authorities in the Combined Districts for 1970:-

Birth Rates (Corrected)

Banbury M.B.	18.0	Banbury R.D.	17.2
Chipping Norton M.B.	18.9	Chipping Norton R.D.	15.5
Witney U.D.	20.6	Witney R.D.	20.7
Woodstock M.B.	21.7		
England and Wales (1970)	16.0		

Death Rates (Corrected)

Banbury M.B.	9.5	Banbury R.D.	10.9
Chipping Norton M.B.	11.2	Chipping Norton R.D.	8.0
Witney U.D.	9.8	Witney R.D.	9.8
Woodstock M.B.	13.3		
England and Wales (1970)		11.7	

These figures were the corrected Birth Rates and Death Rates. This means that allowance was made for the differing age and sex distribution of the population in the various districts, calculated from factors provided by the Registrar General. The overall birth rate (uncorrected) for the area was 18.4 and the overall death rate (uncorrected) was 8.3 (a total of 2371 births and 1032 deaths).

CAUSES OF DEATH

The following were the chief causes of death during the year in the combined districts:-

Malignant Neoplasm - Stomach	24	228
" " - Buccal Cavity	3	
" " - Oesophagus	3	
" " - Intestine	28	
" " - Larynx	3	
" " - Lung and Bronchus	47	
" " - Uterus	9	
" " - Breast	20	
" " - Prostate	7	
Benign and Unspecified Neoplasm	3	
Leukaemia	11	
Other Malignant Neoplasm	70	
Cerebrovascular Disease	131	
Ischaemic Heart Disease	259	
Pneumonia	65	
Bronchitis	49	
Hypertensive Disease	12	
Motor Vehicle Accidents	20	
All Other Accidents	20	
Suicide	7	
Congenital Malformations	8	
Diabetes Mellitus	11	

The distribution of the main causes of death remained the same, with Ischaemic Heart Disease the major cause. Among the cancers, there was a fall to the previous level in deaths from cancer of the lung which accounted for 20.6% of the total deaths from cancer, a figure below the national average.

The number of deaths from Cerebrovascular Disease, however, appears to have decreased in recent years, from about 210 in 1963 and 1964 to 126 in 1969 and 131 in 1970.

INFANT MORTALITY

The Infant Mortality Rates for each Local Authority were as follows:-

Banbury M.B.	14	Banbury R.D.	13
Chipping Norton M.B.	34	Chipping Norton R.D.	11
Witney U.D.	14	Witney R.D.	13
Woodstock M.B.	N/A		
England and Wales (1970)	18		

With a small population, the rates can be significantly changed by very slight differences in the actual number of deaths - so it is wrong to attach too much importance to comparison between different areas. The overall infant mortality rate in the combined area was 13.5 which bore good comparison with the national average. There was a total of 32 deaths.

The main causes of infant deaths were Congenital Malformations (5) and Pneumonia and Other Diseases of the Respiratory System (7). The actual period of the birth was hazardous with Birth Injury causing 10 deaths and other Peri-natal Causes being responsible for 6 deaths (prematurity played a contributory part in many of these). It is hoped that when vaccination against Rubella becomes widespread, many of the deaths from Congenital Malformations will no longer occur.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following was the total number of notifications recorded in the combined districts in 1970.

Infective Hepatitis		25
Glandular Fever (Ceased to be notifiable during 1970)		11
Tuberculosis:	Respiratory	25
	Non-Respiratory	6

Viral Meningitis	1
Malaria (contracted abroad)	1
Measles	85
Scarlet Fever	9
Whooping Cough	21
Dysentery (Bacillary)	10
Meningitis	4
Acute Encephalitis	1
Opthalmia Neonatorum	1
Food Poisoning	7
Typhoid Fever	3

Measles

1970 was not an anticipated epidemic year, in fact, only 85 notifications were received compared with 251 in 1968 (the previous non-peak year). It is hoped that the vaccination programme has been successful in reducing the incidence of the disease and that there will be an additional hidden benefit in the reduction of the chronic lung and ear ailments in children which often followed the disease.

Infective Hepatitis

There was a decrease in notifications of Infective Hepatitis during the year (1969 = 40 cases). The cases were mostly in Chipping Norton Rural District (15 cases).

Dysentery

There were only 10 cases (1969 = 17 cases) notified throughout North Oxfordshire in 1970. Dysentery is a highly infectious disease endemic in this country, and many cases either do not report to their doctor or are not notified, but the notifications received do give a general indication of the trend.

Tuberculosis

There was an increase from 22 in 1969 to a total of 31 cases (25 pulmonary and 6 non-pulmonary) notified during the year, representing an incidence of 25 per 100,000 population (nationally 1968 rate = 22 per 100,000 population). The increased incidence was mostly in the Banbury area. The average age of notification was 44 years with neither sex predominant. Tuberculosis is a disease in which the age incidence has risen and in which, over the years, there has been no dramatic fall in new cases notified, although there are quite considerable yearly differences. Treatment is still prolonged lasting from 1½ to 2 years.

Typhoid Fever

The three cases were all in Woodstock Borough and will be mentioned under the appropriate section of the report.

It remains for me to express my thanks to all members of the Local Authorities of the United Districts for their co-operation, and to all the Chief Public Health Inspectors and their staff for their ever ready help and loyalty.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

L. H. BREARLEY

B A N B U R Y M U N I C I P A L B O R O U G H

Section A

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area

Area in Acres	5,149
Population (1961 Census)	20,996
Population (Registrar General's estimate) Mid-1970	28,650
Rateable Value (April 1971)	£1,656,415
Product of penny rate (April 1971)	£16,100
Number of inhabited houses	9,373
Number of commercial premises	2,066
Number of industrial premises	74

Extract from Vital Statistics for the year 1970

Live Births	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	253	272	525
Illegitimate	31	18	49
	284	290	574

Birth Rate per 1,000 of Estimated Population - 20.0
(England and Wales - 16.0)

Birth Rate corrected for age and sex distribution - 18.0

Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births 9.0
(England and Wales - 8.0)

Stillbirths	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	2	4	6
Illegitimate	0	1	1
	2	5	7

Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths - 12
(England and Wales - 13)

Banbury Municipal Borough

DEATHS

	Males	Females	Total
Total Deaths	113	111	224

Death Rate per 1,000 of Estimated Population - 7.8

		England & Wales 1970
Corrected Death Rate	- 9.5	11.7

Of the 224 deaths, 57 occurred in the age group 65-74 and 99 in the age group 75 and above. Of the 156 deaths over 65 years of age, 84 were due to three main groups of diseases (Ischaemic Heart Disease, Cerebro-vascular Disease and Pneumonia or Bronchitis).

		England & Wales 1970
Infant Death Rate per 1,000 live births (8 deaths)	- 14	18
Neonatal Death Rate (under 4 weeks)	- 10	12
Early Neonatal Death Rate (under 1 week)	- 9	11
Peri-natal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under one week combined) per 1,000 live and stillbirths	- 21	23

Cause of Death	Males	Females
Late Effects of Respiratory Tuberculosis	0	1
Malignant Neoplasm - Stomach	7	4
" " - Intestine	3	2
" " - Lung, Bronchus	10	2
" " - Larynx	1	0
" " - Breast	0	3
" " - Oesophagus	2	0
" " - Uterus	0	1
" " - Prostate	3	0
Other Malignant Neoplasm	5	4
Leukaemia	1	0
Ischaemic Heart Disease	31	30
Hypertensive Disease	0	1

Banbury Municipal Borough

Cause of Death	Males	Females
Other Heart Disease	2	6
Other Circulatory Diseases	3	8
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	2	1
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	1	1
Influenza	2	0
Pneumonia	7	9
Bronchitis and Emphysema	7	1
Cerebrovascular Disease	8	19
Other Diseases of the Nervous System	2	1
Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	1	2
Other Diseases of Digestive System	0	3
Other Endocrine Diseases	1	1
Congenital Malformations	1	2
Birth Injury and Difficult Labour, etc.	3	0
Motor Vehicle Accidents	3	1
All Other Accidents	3	3
Anaemias	0	1
Diabetes	1	2
Peptic Ulcer	2	0
Other Diseases of Genito-Urinary System	1	1
Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System	0	1
	113	111

Section B

PREVALENCE OF INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Notifiable Diseases notified during the year 1970

Disease	Total Cases Notified
Measles	17
Food Poisoning	1
Infective Hepatitis	3
Opthalmia Neonatorum	1

Banbury Municipal Borough

Disease	Total Cases Notified
Viral Meningitis	1
Scarlet Fever	8
Whooping Cough	3
Tuberculosis : Pulmonary	12 (1969 = 6 pulmonary cases)
: Non-Pulmonary	2
Sonnei Dysentery	4

Section C

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area

1. Water Supply

(a) The water supply, which was satisfactory in quantity, is obtained from the River Cherwell at Grimsbury and the Sor Brook at Bodicote. It is treated by settlement, filtration and chlorination, and supplied to all houses in the Borough. The water in the area is hard and there is no plumbo-solvency.

(b) During the year under review 136 samples of water were taken for bacteriological examination. All were reported as satisfactory and suitable for public supply. Samples of water from the Bodicote Pumping Station and the Grimsbury Pumping Station were also submitted for chemical examination and all were reported to be satisfactory.

2. Sewerage, Sewage Disposal and Drainage

The Borough has one sewage purification works, all flow to which is pumped from the main Cherwell Street Pumping Station. Recirculation of final effluent is carried out, and a scheme has been completed for its final treatment by land irrigation.

The works were controlled by a full time Manager who had a well equipped laboratory in which considerable works of testing and analysis were carried out.

Drainage work carried out during the year under the supervision of the Public Health Department included:-

Drains cleared of obstructions	50
Drains repaired, relaid or connected to sewers	3
Choked sewers cleansed, or cleansed and repaired	89
Cesspool or septic tanks cleansed	1

Banbury Municipal Borough

3. Rivers and Streams

General supervision of the water-courses in the area was exercised by the Thames Conservancy with whom a close liaison was maintained. The cleansing of some of the water-courses was, however, periodically carried out as a result of action by the Department.

4. Refuse Collection and Disposal

A weekly collection was maintained in the Borough, and disposal was to a controlled tip on land adjacent to the sewage works until 28th July, 1969. Since that date the refuse has been disposed of by controlled tipping at a new tip in Bloxham Grove (situated in the area of the Banbury Rural District), the tip being used jointly by the two Authorities.

Section D

HOUSING

Dwellings erected by Local Authority	224
Houses erected privately	192
Slum Clearance -	
Houses demolished	20
Houses closed	3
Parts of houses closed	Nil

Other Housing

Standard Improvement Grants	26
Discretionary Improvement Grants	8
Qualification Certificates granted	18
Caravan Site Licences at 31st December 1970	11
	(Total vans = 45)

There was only one caravan site of any size in the Borough, which although licensed for 40 caravans, had usually no more than 20 on the site. One other site of 9 caravans was occupied by persons of the gypsy/didicois type, whose standard, though not up to that of the normal residential site was satisfactory for people of this type, and our attitude in this respect we believe followed government policy as expressed in various circulars to local authorities on the subject. No further difficulties were experienced during the year in dealing with unauthorised parking of caravans by gypsies of the tinker type.

Banbury Municipal Borough

Slum clearance continued at the rate of approximately 40 houses per year, and at this rate it was estimated that most of the unfit houses in the Borough would have been cleared by the end of 1976.

Some 39% of the houses in the Borough were Council houses, of the remainder, there were in the centre of the town considerable numbers of poor properties, whilst in the Grimsbury area there was an area of properties (some 371 in number) that were of reasonable construction but largely lacking in modern facilities. It is the intention, early in 1971, to declare this area to be a General Improvement Area in accordance with Part II of the Housing Act, 1969.

Houses in Multiple Occupation

A considerable amount of time was spent in supervising and controlling this type of property, and all too frequently it was necessary to inspect the premises in the evenings, when the various occupants were home.

Houses in multiple occupation are unsatisfactory and cut right across the general principle that each family is entitled to a home of their own. Much informal work was carried out, and on many occasions it has been possible to persuade owners of houses in multiple occupation (or intended owners) to convert the houses into proper self-contained flats, sometimes with the assistance of Improvement Grants.

Section E

FOOD INSPECTION

(a) Milk Supply

The duties of the Local Public Health Department in connection with the supervision of the milk supply is now restricted to the inspection of dairy premises and during 1970 four visits of inspection were recorded. In no case was formal action found to be necessary.

(b) Meat Inspection

Every animal slaughtered for human consumption in the Borough was inspected prior to sale and the carcases, parts of carcases and offal detailed in the following table were condemned:-

Banbury Municipal Borough

	Cattle		Sheep		Pigs		Calves	
Total number of animals slaughtered and inspected	963		4214		5055		14	
Carcases condemned:	No.	Weight lbs.	No.	Weight lbs.	No.	Weight lbs.	No.	Weight lbs.
Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Diseases	1	560	4	136	34	3489	4	258
TOTALS (A)	1	560	4	136	34	3489	4	258
Parts of Carcases and Organs condemned:								
Meat	-	253	-	192	-	1136	-	-
Total Offal	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	148
Livers	410	4615	160	301	255	776	-	-
Lungs	76	605	114	146	942	2261	-	-
Heads (T.B.)	2	75	-	-	41	533	-	-
Heads	7	265	-	-	9	109	-	-
Tongues	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hearts	3	15	12	9	38	39	-	-
Kidneys	2	12	-	-	3	1½	-	-
Skirts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spleens	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Udders	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mes. Fat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plucks	-	-	1	6	25	204	-	-
Intestines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tops	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Flares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS (B)	502	5849	287	654	1313	5059½	3	148
Total Weight (A) and (B)	503	6409	291	790	1347	8548½	7	406

All carcases inspected at the Public Slaughterhouse were marked in accordance with the Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963-66, after being passed as fit for human consumption.

During the early part of the year under review the consortium of pig-farmers who constituted the largest single user of the Public Slaughterhouse ceased (as from 27th April) to continue trading by

selling pigs in the fresh meat market on the scale which they had previously adopted, i.e. between 200 and 250 pigs per week. Instead they decided to sell the bulk of the pigs produced by their individual shareholders to the bacon curing industry, and only direct approximately 30 pigs per week to the slaughterhouse for the purpose of supplying a subsidiary company with fresh meat. The reason for this decision was that a recent agreement between the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Bacon Curers Federation had meant that a substantial subsidy, given in respect of all pig meat turned into bacon, would not be available to the company in the absence of any curing facilities at their Banbury premises.

The result of this decision from the Council's point of view, was that a substantial number of pigs sent to the slaughterhouse for killing, expected to build up to 300 per week, would no longer be available, and, therefore, the financial viability of the undertaking was severely affected. It was at first thought that the slaughterhouse would have to be closed, but finally, after some negotiations, its operation was taken over by a large firm of local butchers on a yearly lease. This arrangement has worked well, and although the Department is relieved of the managerial side of the undertaking, responsibility is still maintained for the administration of the Food Hygiene Regulations, the Slaughterhouse Hygiene and Prevention of Cruelty Regulations, the Meat (Sterilization) Regulations and the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. The new operators took over the undertaking on 13th July, 1970.

The following table, in the form requested by the Department of Health and Social Security, gives further details of the incidence of tuberculosis, cysticercosis and other diseases occurring in food animals slaughtered and inspected in the Borough during 1970:-

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known)	957	6	14	4214	5055	-
Number inspected	957	6	14	4214	5055	-
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:-						
Whole carcases condemned	1	-	4	4	34	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	424	3	-	267	1215	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	44.4	50.0	28.6	6.4	24.7	-

Banbury Municipal Borough

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Tuberculosis only:-						
Whole carcases condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	2	-	-	-	41	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	0.2	-	-	-	0.81	-
Cysticercosis:-						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	5	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	5	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

(c) Food Hygiene

Food hygiene is a subject which requires constant attention and supervision if a reasonably high standard is to be achieved and maintained. It is not sufficient to pay say one visit a year to a food premises, secure any improvements and alterations required to comply with the Food Hygiene Regulations, and then leave that premises for another year. The human element is the all important factor, and it is essential that frequent visits are made to ensure proper food handling and hygienic practices and to ensure as far as possible that full use is made of such facilities as wash-hand basins in order to achieve the spirit and not merely the letter of the law.

Regular inspection of the food stalls in the street market was carried out each week, and no serious contraventions of the Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations were observed. The mobile washing facilities fulfilled a useful purpose and continued to be widely used by the food traders in the market.

Banbury 1970 Michaelmas Fair was held as usual on 14th, 15th and 16th October, and in accordance with our practice for many years, one of your inspectors visited the food stalls at the time of erection

and subsequently every morning and afternoon for the duration of the fair, note being made of any contraventions of the Regulations. There were 33 food stalls at the fair - four more than last year - as follows:-

Shellfish	2
Sweets and toffee apples	5
Candy floss and toffee apples	9
Ice-cream, toffee apples and candy floss	1
Hot dogs, hamburgers, toffee apples and other foods and drinks	15
Fish and chips, hot dogs, hamburgers, etc.	1
Total	33

The standard of food hygiene varied considerably from stall to stall, the best being those of the permanent trailer type, but there were no major contraventions of the Regulations. Minor offences (e.g. lack of protective clothing, dirty towels, etc.) were pointed out at the time to the stall-holders and checked later.

(d) Food Premises

1. The following statistics are given in respect of premises in the Borough of Banbury subject to the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960:-

Trade	No. of Premises	No. fitted to comply with Regulation 16 (Wash Basins with H. & C.)	No. to which Regulation 19 applies (Sinks with H. & C.)	No. fitted to comply with Regulation 19
Bakehouses	5	5	5	5
Butchers Shops	19	19	19	19
Cafes, Restaurants and Canteens	52	52	52	52
Confectioners and Sweet Shops	21	21	21	21
Dairies	2	2	2	1
Fishmongers	2	2	2	2
Fried Fish Shops	5	5	5	5

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Trade	No. of Premises	No. fitted to comply with Regulation 16 (Wash Basins with H. & C.)	No. to which Regulation 19 applies (Sinks with H. & C.)	No. fitted to comply with Regulation 19
Food Manufacturing Premises	3	3	3	3
Greengrocers	6	6	5	5
Grocers and General Shops	39	39	37	37
Public Houses and Licensed Premises	42	42	42	42
Other trades not included above	7	7	7	7
TOTALS	203	203	200	199

2. Number of premises registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955:-

(i) For the manufacture or storage of ice-cream - 72

(ii) For the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food - 26

3. Number of Dairies registered under the Milk and Dairies Regulations 1959 - 2.

4. There were no poultry processing premises or egg pasteurisation plants within the district.

(e) Other Foods

The following articles of food were inspected at the requests of various food traders and were surrendered as being unfit for human consumption during the year:-

Raw Vegetables	3 lbs.
Carcase Meat	284 lbs.
Raw Liver	20 lbs.
Corned Beef	30 tins
Tinned Fruit	603 tins
Tinned Soup	4 tins
Tinned Vegetables	79 tins
Tinned Tomatoes	25 tins
Irish Stew	4 tins
Tinned Fish	4 tins

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Consensed Milk	1 tin
Minced Beef Loaf	6 tins
Luncheon Meat	2 tins
Tinned and Bottled Jams	52 tins/jars
Tinned Puddings	5 tins
Tinned Fruit Juices	403 tins
Jellied Veal	1 jar
Tinned Tongue	1 tin
Tea	9 chests
Cereals	24 packets
Biscuits	72 packets
Frozen Pies	99
Frozen Faggots	15 packs
Frozen Fish	479 packs
Frozen Vegetables	466 packs
Frozen Beefburgers	170 packs
Frozen Pastry	13 packs
Frozen Braised Beef	6 packs
Frozen Trifles	37 packs
Frozen Chickens	1
Ice-Cream	18 packs
Frozen Chips	25 packs
Frozen Mousse	192 packs
Frozen Fruit	8 packs
Frozen Confectionery	20 packs
Miscellaneous Frozen Products	5 packs

This unsound food was disposed of by burial at the refuse tip at Bloxham Grove.

Section F

INDUSTRIAL HEALTH

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1961

PART I OF THE ACT

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors).

Banbury Municipal Borough

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4,6 and 7 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	5	4	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	141	39	6	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	4	1	-	-
Total	155	44	6	-

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	Referred By H.M. Inspector	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	6	6	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Total	6	6	-	-	-

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3. PART VIII OF THE ACT (Sections 133 and 134)

OUTWORKERS - (All engaged in making wearing apparel)

No. of outworkers in August, list required by Section 133(1)(c) - 5

No. of cases in default of supplying lists NONE

No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises NONE

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

Some difficulty was experienced in maintaining a correct register due to the changing circumstances of some of the smaller businesses when self-employed occupiers commenced to engage staff outside their family circle. As far as can be estimated, all premises coming under the scope of the Act have been registered and inspected.

Details of the Premises Registered are given below:-

Class of Premises	No. of Premises Newly Registered during the Year	Total No. of Registered Premises at End of Year	Employees (End of Year) Males	Employees (End of Year) Females	General Inspections carried out	Reinspections & Revisits
Offices	9	130	764	462	15	22
Retail Shops	13	212	463	953	23	222
Wholesale Shops and Warehouses	-	14	56	19	3	6
Catering Establishments Open to the Public and Canteens	2	34	93	217	11	42
Fuel Storage Depots	-	2	16	-	-	-
TOTALS	24	392	1392	1651	52	292
			/ 3043 /		/ 344 /	

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The defects found and remedied during the year following the serving of notices or giving of advice are detailed below:-

Thermometers provided	7
First Aid facilities provided	4
Wash-hand basins provided	4
New sinks provided	3
Hot and cold water supplies provided to sinks and wash-hand basins	5
Additional heating provided	3
Seats for staff provided	1
Intervening ventilated spaces provided to W.C.'s	1
Rooms cleansed/redecorated	8
Handrails provided to stairs	3
Stairs repaired	2
Abstracts of Act provided	6
Improved ventilation	2
Artificial lighting provided to W.C.'s	1
Accumulations of rubbish removed	1
Miscellaneous structural repairs	3

No undue difficulty was encountered in the attitude of occupiers of premises and no legal proceedings were instituted during the year for contraventions of the Act. Eight accidents were reported as occurring on registered premises; none were serious, investigation was made in three episodes and advice only needed to be given.

Section G

GENERAL

VISITS AND INSPECTIONS MADE - 1970

Public Health Acts and associated legislation

Houses visited on complaint	307
House to house inspections	6
Verminous premises	221
Infectious Diseases Enquiries	62
Drainage Inspections	814
Revisits and work in progress	546
Van dwellings	71
Smoke Abatement	317
Keeping of animals	16
Streams and watercourses	26
Vacant land and refuse dumps	82
Water sampling	17
Public-house conveniences	5
Cesspools	1
Refuse accommodation	30
Noise nuisances	26

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Housing Acts

Houses visited on complaint	55
House to house inspections	103
Houses in multiple occupation	48
Revisits and works in progress	147
Improvement Grant Applications	113
General Improvement Area visits	1029
Qualification Certificate visits	66

Factories Act

Factories inspected	43
Workplaces inspected	1

Shops Acts

Shops inspected (hours of closing, etc.)	22

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act

General inspections	52
Revisits made	292

Food and Drugs Act

Bakehouses	12
Butchers' Shops	142
Fried Fish Shops	13
Fishmongers' Shops	5
Greengrocers' Shops	20
Grocers' Shops	111
Other Food Shops	17
Food-Preparing Premises	67
Slaughterhouse (including meat inspection)	655
Knackers Yard	7
Public Houses	89
Public Market	99
Food inspection visits	173
Restaurants and cafes	186
Ice-cream premises	21
Food vehicles (including food stalls at Michaelmas Fair)	106
Dairies	4
Milk Sampling	4
Ice-Cream Sampling	65

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Miscellaneous

Rats, mice and insect pests (not including visits by Rodent Operator)	139
Pigeon control	12
Public conveniences	1
Cinema, public halls, etc.	2
Diseases of Animals Acts	858
Interviews with owners, builders, etc.	1079
Pet Animals Act	6
Miscellaneous inspections, visits, talks, meetings, etc.	551
Total visits and inspections made	8962

COMPLAINTS 1970

During the year, 702 written or verbal complaints were received at the office in respect of the following matters:-

Defective Water Closets	20
Defective House Roofs	1
Choked and defective drains and sewers	121
Offensive smells	22
Defective water supply (burst pipes, etc.)	1
Dampness	14
Housing Defects	18
Rodents	248
Unsound Food	46
Noise nuisance	6
Nuisance from barking dogs	1
Inadequate heating (shops)	3
Flooding of cellars, etc.	2
Overcrowding	2
Verminous premises	10
Feral pigeons	4
General defects	12
Insufficient facilities at cafe	1
Insect Pests	47
Wasps nests, bees nests	65
Illegal parking of caravans	2
Nuisance caused by burning of refuse	11
Nuisance caused by dumping of refuse	20
Nuisance caused by fall-out of coffee dust	4
Defective cesspools	1
Defective gutters and rainwater pipes	1
Miscellaneous complaints	19

Banbury Municipal Borough

NOTICES SERVED AND COMPLIED WITH - 1970

As a result of complaints made to the Department as well as discoveries during the course of routine inspections in the district, a total of 89 written notices were served during the year, made up as follows:-

Public Health Acts

Informal	36
Statutory	17

Housing Acts

Informal	Nil
Statutory	Nil

Factories Act, 1961	6
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963	10
Food and Drugs Act and Regulations	16
Diseases of Animals Act and Orders	Nil
Clean Air Act	1
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act	2
Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act	1

RODENT CONTROL AND CONTROL OF INSECT PESTS

The Council continued its policy of providing a free service to domestic premises for the control of rats, mice and the various insect pests. Treatments to commercial, business and industrial premises were carried out on request, but were charged for on a time and material basis. During the summer months the treatment for removal of wasps' nests occupied a good deal of your Rodent Operative's time, but the service was greatly appreciated by the public at large.

Because of the low level of rat infestation in the town sewers, the period of time between the sewer treatments has been extended to twelve months instead of the former six months. This was with the consent of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. A treatment was carried out during the period 3rd to 14th August and demonstrated once more that the sewers of the town were free from rats.

The table which follows gives a summary of the work carried out during the year in connection with the treatment of rat and mouse infestations:-

Month	No. of Complaints Received	No. of Inspections Made	No. of Revisits	Total Amount of Bait Laid lbs.	No. of Hours	No. of Premises Cleared	No. of Bodies Found		
							Rats	Mice	Total
January	30	30	169	45½	76¾	30	56	0	56
February	24	24	635	88	58¼	24	48	8	56
March	34	34	474	127½	77¼	34	85	10	95
April	32	32	654	146¾	75¾	32	101	5	106
May	29	29	670	190½	56	29	76	0	76
June	20	20	496	69½	41¾	20	51	0	51
July	19	19	353	79½	46	19	60	0	60
August	22	22	542	83¾	49¼	22	58	7	65
September	33	33	532	116¼	58¾	33	102	0	102
October	31	31	741	116½	50½	31	86	7	93
November	42	42	979	199	80¼	42	157	27	184
December	40	40	736	158	69	40	120	21	141
Total	356	356	6981	1420¾	739½	356	1000	85	1085

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BANBURY SWIMMING POOL

Banbury Swimming Pool is situated in Park Road to the west of the town. It consists of a 50 metre open air pool, changing facilities, purification plant and cafe, set in some 1½ acres of ground, which provides ample space for spectators and sun-bathers, and is normally open to the public from April to September.

The Pool was originally opened in 1939 and recently it has become necessary to initiate a programme of replacements and improvements to equipment and facilities. At the close of the 1967 season, new and more modern purification equipment replaced the old and before the opening of the 1969 season two large oil fired boilers were installed to heat and maintain the water at a comfortable temperature.

The last improvement has had the effect of increasing the annual attendance by some 50%.

INVESTIGATION OF AIR POLLUTION

The Daily Volumetric Smoke and Sulphur Dioxide Sampling Instrument continued in use at the Public Health Department, The Cross, Banbury, and the results obtained were forwarded regularly to the Warren Springs Laboratory as part of the National Survey of Air Pollution.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS

The Chief Public Health Inspector for the Borough of Banbury is the Officer appointed for the administration of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1950, and the various Orders made thereunder, the Borough Council being the Diseases of Animals Authority for their district. At one time Banbury was almost unique in this respect, as the administration of the Diseases of Animals Acts was traditionally carried out by the Police Forces of the country, with local authorities in a small minority. Discussions have been going on, however, between the Home Office, the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and local authorities with a view to relieving the police forces of as many duties as possible under the Act in order that they may be able to concentrate on their main tasks such as the prevention and detection of crime and the regulation of traffic, rather than be employed on duties which others could do equally well.

To this end, accordingly, more and more Diseases of Animals Authorities are appointing "civilian" Inspectors for the purposes of the Act, and the police are relinquishing their functions in this respect. It will still be necessary for Diseases of Animals Authorities to look to the police for assistance in the case of national emergencies. The principal emergency likely to be encountered nowadays is an outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease, when the assistance of the police is essential for general security arrangements,

the control of movement into and within restricted areas, the posting of notices and the supervision of the disinfection of persons and vehicles leaving infected premises. No civilian inspector would be able to pull up vehicles on the highway.

The year under review (1970) was unspectacular and consisted merely of the routine licensing and inspectorial work at the Cattle Market at the various sales of pedigree, fat and store pigs, and imported Irish Cattle. One of your public health inspectors attended each day at the market when a sale was being held, and his duties (under the various Orders made under the Act) included such diverse matters as the supervision of the cleansing and disinfection of vehicles, the cleansing of the market pens, the handling and protection of calves and dairy cows in milk, and the segregation of horned and de-horned cattle. Midland Marts Ltd., the market owners, operate a vehicle washing station at the market for the use of their customers.

During the year the Department was fortunate in obtaining (on a part-time basis) the services of a retired person to undertake the purely clerical work of issuing licences at the various licensing sales. This man, Mr. F. J. Kilby, commenced his duties on 9th July, 1970, and has proved an invaluable asset to the Department, relieving as he does one of the public health inspectors from the licensing procedures and leaving them to concentrate on the inspectorial work.

Set out below are some statistics and comments on various aspects of the year's work:-

1. Anthrax

No cases of this disease occurred in the Borough during the year. Nationally there were 115 outbreaks and 122 deaths in animals.

2. Swine Fever

No cases. This disease which was regarded as eradicated from Great Britain, has re-occurred at the time of writing, and will be commented on in my next Annual Report.

3. Foot and Mouth Disease

No cases of this disease either locally or nationally.

4. Fowl Pest

No outbreaks locally. Nationally there were 3,328 confirmed outbreaks.

During the last autumn and winter this country experienced its worst ever epidemic of Fowl Pest with over 6,000 outbreaks affecting 42,000,000 birds. The poultry industry was seriously disrupted and the livelihood of many commercial producers was seriously affected.

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The only effective control of the disease is by vaccination, and at the time of writing, the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is promoting a country-wide campaign in an effort to secure this end.

5. Regulation of Movement of Swine Order, 1959

This form of licensing has been referred to above. The table below shows the numbers of licences issued and swine involved during 1970 in comparison with previous years:-

	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965
Licences Issued	2,682	2,517	2,332	2,497	2,718	2,915
Swine Involved	66,273	58,002	56,710	61,334	60,930	57,911

No serious contraventions were discovered in connection with the movement of swine during the year, although nine persons were given written warning in respect of movement of swine from the market without a licence.

6. Importation of Animals

Diseases of Animals Act, 1950, Second Schedule
Animals (landing from Channel Islands, Isle of Man, Northern Ireland and Republic of Ireland) Order of 1955

This form of licensing is also referred to above. During the year, 194 licences were received from the ports of disembarkation (Birkenhead and Holyhead) authorising the movement of 11,950 imported cattle (ex. Irish Republic) from the ports to the local market. The table below shows the numbers of licences issued by your inspectors for the removal of these cattle from the market on to private land for the statutory six days' period of detention, the numbers of cattle involved, and the corresponding figures for previous years:-

	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965
Licences Issued	591	761	932	1,140	782	883
Cattle Involved	11,950	16,984	21,992	29,126	20,811	19,726

No serious contraventions of the Act were observed in connection with Imported Irish Cattle.

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7. Transit of Animals - cleansing and disinfection of vehicles

Regular supervision, within the limits imposed by the staff available, was exercised during the year over the cleansing and disinfection of vehicles at the market. Midland Marts Limited (the owners of the market) operate a vehicle washing station for this purpose, but a constant presence was found to be necessary at the market in order to ensure compliance with the Order.

8. Live Poultry (Restrictions) Order, 1957 (as amended)

The poultry section of the market was closed at the end of 1969, as the market owners felt such sales to be uneconomic. No inspections under this Order were, therefore, found to be necessary.

9. Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957

Waste foods, if not boiled for one hour, may spread foot and mouth and other diseases. The Order prohibits the feeding of unboiled waste foods to certain animals and to poultry. There are two waste food plants in the Borough licensed for the boiling of swill.

10. The Market Sales and Lairs (Amendment) Order, 1926

This Order requires the cleansing and disinfection of markets, sale yards and lairs after being used for the reception or temporary detention of animals. 858 visits were made during 1970 to ensure that the above works had been carried out satisfactorily.

11. Transit of Animals Order of 1927

This requires similar cleansing to the above, but in respect of railway pens used for the reception or keeping of animals in course of transit. It was not found necessary to take any action in this respect during 1970.

C H I P P I N G N O R T O N M U N I C I P A L B O R O U G H

Section A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area (Acres)	2,380
Population (Registrar General's estimate) 1970	4,700
Number of inhabited houses (December 1970)	1,526
Number of Commercial Premises	165
Number of Industrial Premises	6
Rateable Value (as at 1st April 1971)	£176,068
Sum represented by a penny rate (as at 1st April 1971)	£684

Social Conditions and Occupations

This is a small country town on the North East slopes of the Cotswolds, that forms the centre for the surrounding agricultural villages. It has a small weekly market but the cattle and horse markets are no longer in existence. There is a long established Tweed Mill, a new Furniture Factory and a small Iron Foundry providing industrial work, together with Agricultural Suppliers and a number of garages. A small cottage hospital, mainly maternity, provides care for a large area of North Oxfordshire, and a large hospital for Mentally Handicapped persons is also in the Borough.

Extracts from the Vital Statistics of the Year

	Total	Male	Female
Number of Births			
Legitimate	80	41	39
Illegitimate	7	2	5
Total	87	43	44

Still Births - 2

		England & Wales 1970
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population	18.5	16.0
Corrected Live Birth Rate (Factor 1.02)	18.9	

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		England & Wales 1970
Illegitimate Births per cent of total live births	8	8
Still Birth Rate (per 1,000 total live and still births)	22	13

DEATH RATE

	Total	Male	Female	England & Wales 1970
Number of Deaths	59	32	27	
Death Rate per 1,000 population	12.6			11.7
Corrected Death Rate	11.2			

Eighteen of the deaths occurred in the age group 65-74 years and 27 in the age group 75 and above. No doubt the presence of the County Council Welfare Home has contributed towards this figure. Of these 45 deaths, 9 were due to Ischaemic Heart Disease, 12 to various forms of Cancer and 8 to Cerebrovascular Disease.

Cause of Death	Male	Female
Malignant Neoplasm - Stomach	2	0
" " - Intestine	0	2
" " - Lung, Bronchus	3	0
" " - Breast	0	1
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasm	3	3
Diabetes	2	0
Cerebrovascular Disease	5	6
Ischaemic Heart Disease	8	2
Diseases of Skin, Subcutaneous Tissue	0	1
Other Heart Disease	0	1
Other Circulatory Disease	0	1
Mental Disorders	0	1
Other Diseases of Nervous System	0	2
Pneumonia	1	3
Bronchitis and Emphysema	2	0
Asthma	0	1
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	0	1

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Cause of Death	Male	Female
Peptic Ulcer	1	0
Other Diseases Genito-Urinary System	0	1
Birth Injury	3	0
Motor Vehicle Accidents	2	0
All other Accidents	0	1
Total	32	27

Infant Mortality

		England & Wales 1970
Number of deaths of Infants under 1 year	3	
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births	34	18
Number of deaths of Infants under 4 weeks	3	
Neo-Natal Mortality per 1,000 live births	34	
Number of deaths of Infants under 1 week	3	
Early Neo-Natal Mortality per 1,000 live births	34	
Perinatal Mortality (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week) per 1,000 total births	56	23
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	38	17
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	-	26

Section B

PREVALENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR

Disease	No. of cases notified
Sonnei Dysentery	3
Infective Hepatitis	2
Whooping Cough	2
Food Poisoning	1
Glandular Fever	3
Measles	9

Chipping Norton Municipal Borough

Section C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

(i) Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

(a) Although the works are somewhat dated and are now working above maximum capacity, the tertiary treatment over a grass area has continued to produce results within the prescribed limits of the discharge standard. Negotiations for exchange of land with an adjoining owner were almost complete and provisional plans of the new works were well advanced.

(b) Trade effluents have been within the prescribed standards throughout the year and have caused no problems at the disposal works. Regular samples have been taken.

(ii) Public Cleansing

(a) A regular weekly kerbside collection was maintained until June, following which a back door collection scheme was introduced; to date the scheme has operated satisfactorily. However, manual working conditions in relation to this scheme were still under discussion with the Oxfordshire County Council Work Study Team.

(b) A trade refuse scheme was commenced in April based on excess refuse over two bin loads per premises and this appeared to have operated satisfactorily.

(c) The new refuse tip has only a limited life and it is essential to find another tipping area in the near future; inevitably this area will be further away from the town with resultant increase in expenditure due to increased travelling of the vehicle.

(d) Street scavenging, both manual and mechanical, has continued satisfactorily.

Section D

HOUSING

Dwellings erected by the Local Authority	36
Dwellings erected privately	25

Slum Clearance

Houses demolished	7
Houses closed	2
Undertakings not to re-let accepted	6

Chipping Norton Municipal Borough

Improvement Grants

Discretionary	Nil
Standard	8

Caravans

Caravan Licences at 31st December 1970 -	Sites	7
	No. of Vans	9

There would appear to be no great housing problem in the district. Approximately 35% of the houses are council houses and although many of the others are old, their standard in the main is reasonable with considerable individual improvements having been made to many of them. It is interesting to note that the population is about the same as it was 100 years ago, but considering the new building that has taken place since the war, the number of houses must be much greater with living standards so very much better.

Section E

FOOD INSPECTION

(i) Food Premises

Regular inspections of food premises were made during the year and 14 notifications of contraventions under the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960 were given to the occupiers. 62 visits were made to food premises (excluding inspections made under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963).

The following was a list of food premises in the Borough:-

Grocers	11
Greengrocers	8
Fish Shops	1
Butchers	6
Bakers Shops	2
Confectioners	6
Cafes	5
Canteens	5
Hotels, Public Houses and Licensed Premises	23
Fried Fish Shops	2
	69

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Number of premises fitted to comply with Regulation 16 (Food Hygiene Regulations 1960)	69
Number of premises to which Regulation 19 applies (Food Hygiene Regulations 1960)	69
Number of premises fitted to comply with Regulation 19	69

There were no premises concerned with the preparation of poultry for human consumption.

Number of premises registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955:-

Sale of Ice-cream	19
Manufacture of sausages	4
Preparation and cooking of food	5
	28

Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations 1959:-

Persons registered as a distributor	9

Two greengrocers had pitches on separate days in the market place (one operating from a converted caravan and the other from a stall), and a fish stall was open on market days, but no difficulties were encountered under the Hygiene Regulations. No difficulties arose from food vans operating on the roads in the area.

(ii) Meat Inspection

The slaughterhouse was closed during January 1969 and has not re-opened; the licence has now lapsed and having regard to the physical siting of the slaughterhouse in relation to the town centre, it is unlikely to retain any use in this form.

(iii) Other Foods

Other foods voluntarily surrendered during the year were as follows:-

Article	No. of tins, packets, etc.	Weight lbs.
Flour	80	80
Sugar	110	110
Meat and meat products	10	86

Chipping Norton Municipal Borough

Article	No. of tins, packets, etc.	Weight lbs.
Tomatoes	17	17
Fish and fish products	1	14
Fruit and fruit products	13	31
Tea	68	17
Biscuits	20	10
Total	319	365

Section F

INDUSTRIAL HEALTH

Factories Act 1961

1. Inspections

	No.	Inspections	Written Notices	Prosecutions
(1) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4,6 and 7 apply	-	-	-	-
(2) Factories in which Section 7 applies	29	6	-	-
(3) Other premises	5	4	-	-
Total	34	10	-	-

2. Cases in which defects were found

Particulars	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	Referred By H.M. Inspector	No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-

Chipping Norton Municipal Borough

OUTWORK

(Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of work	No. of outworkers in August list required by Section 133(1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending list to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Wearing Apparel Making etc.	2	-	-	-	-	-

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

The following table gives the number of premises registered and inspected:-

	No. newly registered during year	Total number registered at end of year	No. of premises receiving one or more general visits during year
Offices	9	29	19
Retail Shops	7	42	26
Wholesale Shops	0	0	0
Catering Establishments	0	11	11
Fuel Depots	0	0	0
	16	82	56

Chipping Norton Municipal Borough

The number of persons employed is given below:-

		No. of persons employed
Offices		135
Retail Shops		205
Wholesale Shops		Nil
Catering Establishments		76
Fuel Depots		Nil
	Total	416
Males	169	
Females	247	

All premises now registered under the Act have had a general inspection and the majority now comply with the provisions of the Act and its Regulations. No prosecutions were instituted during the year.

Plans received under the Building Regulations were examined where applicable and comments passed at an early stage whilst the Local Fire Authority was also kept informed.

Section G

MISCELLANEOUS

Pest Control

A satisfactory rodent control service was operated during the year, a free service being provided for domestic properties, but being chargeable to industrial and commercial premises.

A successful sewer treatment (50%) was carried out during the year.

1.	Total number of properties inspected on notification		13
	Number infested by	(i) Rats	8
		(ii) Mice	5

Chipping Norton Municipal Borough

2.	Other infested properties (found by other means)		2
	Number infested by	(i) Rats	2
		(ii) Mice	0
3.	Number of premises where charges were made		2

The incidence of infestation in the Borough did not appear to be high.

No problems were met with during the year in the control of air pollution or nuisance from noise or in the operation of other more minor enactments.

There were no animal boarding establishments in the Borough.

W I T N E Y U R B A N D I S T R I C T

Section A

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area

Area in Acres	1,354
Population: Census 1961	9,217
Registrar General's estimate 1970	12,150
Number of Inhabited Houses (December 1970)	4,104
Rateable Value at 31st March 1971	£561,589
Product of a Penny Rate at 31st March 1971	£2,284

Social Conditions and Occupations

The Urban District lies in a rural area in the Thames Valley reasonably close to Oxford. It is a pleasant small town with a predominantly "Cotswold" character, a small market remains and local industry provides occupation for a high proportion of the inhabitants. The main industry of the town is blanket-making and there are four such factories, the other industries are glove-making, machine tool works, military headgear factory, laundry, and there is a meat products manufacturer. There are a moderate number of outworkers, mainly employed in the clothing trade. A considerable number of the inhabitants are employed either at the British Leyland car factory or Pressed Steel Company in Oxford and at Smith's of England factory within the neighbouring Rural District.

Extracts from the vital statistics of the year

Births

	Total	Male	Female
Legitimate	274	148	126
Illegitimate	10	9	1
	284	157	127
Still Births	0		

Witney Urban District

		England & Wales 1970
Birth Rate (per 1,000 population	23.4	
Birth Rate (Corrected)	20.6	16
Still Births - rate per 1,000 births	0	13
Illegitimate Births - % of total live births	4	8

Deaths

	Total	Male	Female
Deaths	86	43	43

		England & Wales 1970
Death Rate (per 1,000 population)	7.1	
Death Rate (Corrected)	9.8	11.7

Cause of Death	Male	Female
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	1	0
Malignant Neoplasm - Stomach	2	0
" " - Lung, Bronchus	3	1
" " - Prostate	1	0
Leukaemia	1	0
Other Malignant Neoplasms	6	5
Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms	0	1
Diabetes	1	1
Other Endocrine Diseases	0	1
Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System	0	1
Cerebrovascular Disease	5	7
Other Diseases of Nervous System	1	1
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	1	0
Ischaemic Heart Disease	11	9
Other Forms of Heart Disease	1	2
Ill Defined Conditions	0	1
Other Circulatory Disease	2	2
Cirrhosis of Liver	1	0
Influenza	0	2

Witney Urban District

Cause of Death	Male	Female
Pneumonia	2	2
Bronchitis and Emphysema	1	0
Other Diseases of the Respiratory System	1	1
Other Causes of Peri-Natal Mortality	1	2
Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, etc.	0	1
Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System	0	1
Motor Vehicle Accidents	0	2
All Other Accidents	1	0
	43	43

Infant Mortality

		England & Wales 1970
Deaths under 1 year	4	
Infant Mortality per 1000 live births	14	18
Deaths under 4 weeks	4	
Neo-Natal Mortality per 1000 live births	14	12
Deaths under 1 week	4	
Early Neo-Natal Mortality per 1000 live births	14	11
Deaths of legitimate infants per 1000 legitimate births	15	17
Deaths of illegitimate infants per 1000 illegitimate births	N/A	26
Perinatal Mortality	14	23

Section B

PREVALENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Notifiable Diseases during the Year

Glandular Fever	2
Food Poisoning	2
Tuberculosis	1

Witney Urban District

More infectious diseases than these obviously occurred, but the mere absence of notifications must indicate that these were of little alarm to the Medical Practitioners in the district.

Section C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply

The water was moderately hard and was supplied by the Oxford and District Water Board from a Waterworks situated on the River Windrush at Worsham, about 4 miles west of Witney. The whole of the Urban District was served by water mains and new mains are laid as necessary to provide a supply of water to new development.

Regular samples were taken by the Water Board of the water in the town supply, with satisfactory results, whilst special visiting and sampling was done by the department. Fifteen visits were made to domestic premises, catering establishments and swimming pools for this purpose with nothing very abnormal being found.

Refuse Collection and Disposal

Collection of refuse was performed weekly, a kerbside collection being provided. Disposal was by means of tipping pulverised refuse on a site adjacent to the Sewage Disposal Works, where the pulverisation plant is situated. Salvage sales realised an income of £925 and the tip was available during working hours for the public to dispose of bulky items.

Since the installation of the pulveriser, some refuse from commercial premises has become too bulky and difficult to process and an addition to the disposal plant in the form of an incinerator was agreed during the year and a contract entered into with the original builders of the pulverisation plant to supply and erect this addition to the plant.

Rodent Control

Rats and mice were kept to an acceptable low level again, control within the town area being carried out by a part-time rodent operator employed for this purpose. This service required some 644 visits to be made to domestic and commercial premises, either following complaints or as routine visits.

The following table gives details of the work of rodent control in the district during 1970.

Witney Urban District

Number of Properties and Areas Inspected	76
Prevalence of Rats	52
Prevalence of Mice	15
Nil Found	15

There has been an increase again in the pigeon population in the Market Square with the inevitable nuisance from their 'droppings'.

Section D

HOUSING

Number of Demolition Orders	0
Number of Closing Orders	1
Number of Clearance Areas	0
Number of Discretionary Grants	20
Number of Standard Grants	11
Number of Houses erected by Local Authority	14
Number of Houses erected privately	178
Number of Caravans licensed at 31st December	38

The standard of housing was fairly reasonable but there were probably quite a number of houses requiring modernisation still in use during the year. When these properties change hands many are improved by the new owners, and the increased amount of grant now available has again brought an increase in the rate of improvement of these houses.

Section E

FOOD INSPECTION

The slaughterhouse, which is privately owned, was extensively redesigned and extended during the latter part of 1962, but due to steadily increasing business, its capacity is once again being strained, presenting difficulty with meat inspection duties. The inspector staff managed to maintain 100 per cent inspection and the situation was eased at the end of the year by the appointment of a full-time meat inspector.

Witney Urban District

Slaughterhouse Statistics

	Cattle	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
Number killed and inspected	5,902	263	30,659	21,202
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:-				
Whole carcases condemned	9	11	37	66
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1,891	7	2,991	3,500
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis or Cysticerci	32.2%	6.8%	9.9%	16.8%
Tuberculosis only:-				
Whole carcases condemned	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1	-	-	15
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	-	-	-	0.07%
Cysticercosis:-				
Whole carcases condemned	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	26	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	5	-	-	-

Total weight of meat condemned - 22 tons, 10 cwts. 80 lbs.

In addition, 7 pigs and 5 sheep died in the lairage before slaughter or were found dead on arrival and were removed whole from the premises.

Other Unfit Food

Apart from meat condemned in the slaughterhouse, a considerable quantity of food unfit because of damage to cans or because of breakdown of refrigeration plant,was surrendered voluntarily to the department for disposal. Breakdown of plantwas the major cause, some 11,000 packs of frozen food being surrendered during the year. In addition, 25 complaints of unfit food were received from the general public; no prosecutions were instituted although three formal cautions were given.

Witney Urban District

Details of Foods Voluntarily Surrendered

Article	Total Weight or No. of Packets
Fresh Meat	40 lbs. (in addition to slaughterhouse)
Canned Meat	40 lbs.
Chicken Meat	1,404 lbs.
Fish	30 lbs.
Miscellaneous Foods	84 lbs.
Canned Fruit	67 lbs.
Canned Vegetables	71 lbs.
Fruit Squashes containing Cyclamates	9,936 bottles

Food Premises

The standard of hygiene was reasonable throughout the district, but major proceedings had to be instituted against a Chinese restaurant which closed before Court action was taken. Sixteen notices were served in respect of Food Hygiene matters with a satisfactory response.

The following were the types of business selling and handling food, detailed under their main interest.

Bakers	4
Caterers (cafes, restaurants and canteens)	37
Public Houses, Clubs, Licensed Hotels, Off Licences	34
Butchers	15
Fishmongers and Fried Fish	7
Sweet Shops and Ice Cream	17
Grocers and General Stores	21
Greengrocers	14
Manufacturers of Prepared Foods (and Wholesalers)	3
Slaughterhouse	1
Dairy	1

Witney Urban District

(a) Number of premises registered under Section 16 of Food and Drugs Act 1955

(i) Sale of Ice Cream	31
(ii) Sale of Manufactured Meat Products	11

(b) Number of premises fitted to comply with Regulation 16 of Food Hygiene Regulations 1960 - 124

Number of premises to which Regulation 19 applies - 124

Number of premises fitted to comply with Regulation 19 of Food Hygiene Regulations 1960 - 124

(c) There are no poultry processing units in the area.

Section F

INDUSTRIAL HEALTH

Factories Act, 1961

1. Inspections

	Number	Inspections	No. of Written Notices	Prosecutions
(1) Factories to which Sections 1,2,3,4,6 and 7 apply	3	0	0	0
(2) Factories to which Section 7 applies	68	20	0	0
(3) Other premises to which Section 7 applies (not on register)	6	16	0	0
	77	36	0	0

2. Defects Found

	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Referred by H.M. Inspector
Section 1 Want of Cleanliness	-	-	-	-
Section 2 Overcrowding	-	-	-	-
Section 3 Unreasonable temperature	-	-	-	-
Section 4 Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-	-
Section 6 Ineffective drainage of floors	-	-	-	-

Witney Urban District

	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Referred by H.M. Inspector
Section 7 Sanitary conveniences				
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-

Number of Outworkers - 68 (62 employed in clothing trade, making wearing apparel, whilst 6 engaged in making curtains); of these, 19 only live in the District.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

Total Registration and General Inspections during year

Class of Premises	New Registrations 1970	Total Registrations at 31.12.70	No. of Complete Surveys	Persons Employed
Offices	8	59	4	460
Retail Shops	6	114	31	682
Wholesale Premises	-	3	-	26
Catering Canteens	1	11	4	80
Fuel Stores	-	1	-	6
	15	188	39	1254
				531 Males
				723 Females

Total number of visits - 152

ANALYSIS OF CONTRAVENTIONS

Number of Contraventions Found

Cleanliness	3	Hoists and lifts	2
Temperature	2	Sanitary Conveniences	2
First Aid Provision	3	Clothing Accommodation	1
Ventilation	3	Abstract of Act	1
Eating facilities	1	Washing Facilities	2
Lighting	4	Fencing exposed machinery	2
Floors, passages & stairs	5		

Witney Urban District

Section G

GENERAL MATTERS

Summary of Visits and Action

Total Number of Visits and Inspections made by the Department (excluding slaughterhouse)	2,445
Complaints and Enquiries received	192
Informal Notices served	42
Housing - Closing and Demolition etc. Orders	8
Formal Proceedings (Court Action - Pending)	2

Some Purposes for which Visits were made:-

Housing defects and other housing purposes	370
Structurally dangerous premises and means of escape from fire	36
Rent Act Purposes	8
Caravans	11
Public Health Nuisances	87
Noise Nuisance	60
Dustbins, refuse disposal and salvage	154
Drains, cesspools and conversions	98
Water supply, swimming pools and river sampling	15
Infectious diseases and food poisoning	26
Rats and Mice	644
Vermin	42
Clean Air Act	26
Factories Act	36
Petroleum Act	81
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act	152
Food Premises and associated visits (including slaughterhouse)	1,575

W O O D S T O C K - M U N I C I P A L - B O R O U G H

Section A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area in Acres	157
Population: Census, 1961	1,808
Registrar General's estimate 1970	2,300
Number of Inhabited Houses (December 1970)	717
Rateable Value (as at April, 1971)	£80,449
Sum represented by a new penny rate (April, 1971)	£111

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND OCCUPATIONS

The Borough lies in an agricultural area close to Oxford, its old established industry of glove making is disappearing and only two small factories remain, but as a reminder of modern times, their place has been taken by the plastic industry with three small factories producing medical equipment, plastic mouldings for the car industry, radio and electronic equipment and pipeware. To a larger extent, the town is becoming a dormitory area for Oxford.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR

Births

	Total	Male	Female
Legitimate	47	28	19
Illegitimate	3	1	2
	50	29	21

		England & Wales 1970
Birth Rate (per 1,000 population)	21.7	16
Corrected Birth Rate	21.7	
Illegitimate Births per cent of total Live Births	6	8
Still Births (0) per 1,000 total Live Births	N/A	13

Woodstock Municipal Borough

Deaths

	Total	Male	Female	England & Wales 1970
Deaths	45	21	24	
Death rate per 1,000 population	19.6			
Corrected death rate	13.3			11.7

Fifteen deaths were in the age group 65-74 and a further 22 were in the age group 75 years and over.

Cause of Death	Male	Female
Leukaemia	1	0
Cancer - Other Malignant Neoplasms	2	2
" - Stomach	0	1
" - Intestine	0	2
" - Lung, Bronchus	3	0
" - Uterus	0	1
" - Breast	0	1
" - Prostate	1	0
Cerebrovascular Disease	2	4
Ischaemic Heart Disease	2	6
Other Circulatory Disease	2	1
Pneumonia	3	3
Bronchitis and Emphysema	4	0
Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	0	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	0
Other Diseases of the Nervous System	0	1
Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System	0	1
	21	24

Infant Mortality

Deaths under 1 year of age	0
Deaths under 4 weeks of age	0
Deaths under 1 week of age	0

Woodstock Municipal Borough

		England & Wales 1970
Infant Mortality per 1,000 (live) births	N/A	18
Perinatal Mortality per 1,000 live and still births	N/A	23

Section B

PREVALENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Notifications of Infectious Diseases received during the year:-

Glandular Fever	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	2
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1
Measles	7
Typhoid Fever	3

The cases of Typhoid Fever (two confirmed) were in a Spanish family of mother and two young children who had come on holiday to this country and were staying in a private house. The mother was the primary case and had contracted the illness before landing in this country. She was ambulant throughout and was, in fact, only diagnosed in retrospect after one of her children had fallen ill. Apart from her two children, no other people exposed to rink from this outbreak contracted the disease.

Section C

Water Supply

The Borough is supplied from the Oxfordshire and District Water Board's works and the adjoining parishes of Bladon, Hensington Without and Wootton have the same supply. No difficulties were met with during the year.

Drainage and Sewerage

A major extension of the existing sewage works, financed jointly with the Chipping Norton Rural District Council, was completed during the year at a cost of £120,000.

The works incorporated a new inlet, two new sedimentation tanks, a new percolating filter, two humus tanks and drying beds together with associated pumping facilities, sewer enlargement and the laying of a 12 inch rising main.

Woodstock Municipal Borough

The enlarged works is capable of dealing with four times a dry weather flow of 250,000 gallons per day and serves a population of 5,000.

Land is available for future additions should this prove necessary.

Refuse Collection and Disposal

Weekly kerbside collection - disposed of on a single controlled tip near edge of town in Ploughley Rural District. A special free service for the collection of large household articles was operated. No difficulties were encountered during the year, a regular service being provided throughout the Borough.

Section D

HOUSING

There were 164 Council houses, of which 136 have been completed in the post war building programme. There were 10 bungalows and 19 flats for elderly people. Owing to the lack of suitable sites in the Borough, a number of the Council houses were situated in the parish of Hensington Without in the Chipping Norton Rural District.

Work was completed during the year on the conversion and extension of the former Hensington Almshouses near the southern approach to the town to provide 10 units of accommodation for the elderly, together with a warden's flat.

A few houses still remained that will require to be dealt with as individually unfit houses. The Council approved three Discretionary Grants during the year bringing the total of 79 Discretionary Improvement Grants and 25 Standard Grants approved since 1958.

Section E

FOOD INSPECTION

No difficulties were met with in food control during the year and conditions in food shops were generally found to be reasonable.

Food Premises

The following are the details required by the Ministry:-

1.	Number of Food Premises in the area	38
	Number of Food Premises registered under Food and Drugs Act, 1955 Section 16 (Ice Cream)	16

Woodstock Municipal Borough

The following are types of business of the food premises in the area:-

Hotels and Restaurants	5
Public Houses and Bars	9
Cafes	4
Grocers	8
Confectioners	4
Greengrocers	2
Bakers	1
Fishmongers	1
Fried Fish	1
Butchers	3
Number of inspections to Food Premises	22
Number of statutory notices served	Nil

2. Food Hygiene Regulations 1960

Number of premises fitted to comply with Regulation 16	37
Number of premises to which Regulation 19 applies	27
Number of premises fitted to comply with Regulation 19	27

3. There are no poultry processing premises within the district.

Section F

INDUSTRIAL HEALTH

Factories Act 1961

1. Inspections

	Number	Inspections	Written Notices	Prosecutions
(1) Number to which Sections 1,2,3,4,6 and 7 apply	-	-	-	-
(2) Number to which Section 7 applies	8	5	-	-
(3) Other premises (not on register)	-	-	-	-
Total	8	5	-	-

Woodstock Municipal Borough

2. Defects Found

	Found	Remedied	Referred by H.M.Inspector
Section 1 Want of Cleanliness	-	-	-
Section 2 Overcrowding	-	-	-
Section 3 Unreasonable Temperature	-	-	-
Section 4 Inadequate Ventilation	-	-	-
Section 6 Ineffective drainage of floors	-	-	-
Section 7 Sanitary Conveniences			
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-

Number of Outworkers - 6 (making wearing apparel)

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Total number of premises on Register	50
Inspections completed	46

The progress of inspections completed was accelerated during the year and the condition of premises visited appeared to be reasonable. Defects found during the inspections were mainly of a minor nature and no formal notices were served.

Section G

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Pet Animals Act, 1951

There was one licensed establishment in the Town Centre and on periodic inspections the conditions were found to be satisfactory.

Rodent Control

Sewers in the area were inspected in conjunction with the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and 24 manholes (representing a 10% survey) were baited. It is gratifying to report that the survey produced a negative result.

Following notifications, visits were made to 8 domestic premises and free treatment given. The infestation was due in 3 cases to rats and in five instances to mice. Control was carried out by an operator as part of his general duties with the Council.

B A N B U R Y R U R A L D I S T R I C T

PARISHES

Adderbury

Barford St. John and St. Michael

Bloxham

Bodicote

Bourton

Broughton

Claydon with Clattercote

Cropredy

Deddington

Drayton

Duns Tew

Epwell

Hanwell

Hook Norton

Horley

Hornton

Middle Aston

Milcombe

Milton

Mollington

North Aston

North Newington

Prescote

Shenington with Alkerton

Shutford

Sibford Ferris

Sibford Gower

South Newington

Steeple Aston

Swalcliffe

Tadmarton

Wardington

Wigginton

Wroxton.

Section A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area in Acres	60,118
Population:	
Census 1961	14,947
Mean Population 1970 (Registrar General's estimate)	18,830
Number of Inhabited Houses (December 1970)	5,225
Rateable Value (1st April 1971)	£559,693
Estimated Product of 1d. rate (as at 1st April 1971)	£2,220

Banbury Rural District

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND OCCUPATIONS

The district is mainly agricultural in character, although the villages around Banbury are becoming increasingly residential. The ironstone in the parish of Wroxton is now only quarried for hardcore but there are several factories in the district, including a grass meal factory at Adderbury, a carpet factory at Bloxham and 'Portable Concrete Buildings' works at Adderbury and Bloxham. There is also a brewery at Hook Norton, small concrete block works at Barford and Shutford, and an electrical 'linegear' factory at Adderbury.

BIRTH RATE

	Total	Male	Female
Number of Births (Legitimate)	293	152	141
Number of Births (Illegitimate)	15	8	7
	308	160	148

Number of Still Births - 3

		England & Wales 1970
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population	16.4	16
Corrected Birth Rate	17.2	
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total births	10	13
Illegitimate Births % of Total Live Births	5	8

DEATH RATE

	Total	Male	Female	England & Wales 1970
Number of Deaths	208	112	96	
Death Rate per 1,000 population	11.0			11.7
Corrected Death Rate	10.9			

Of the total number of deaths, approximately 65% occurred over the age of 65 years, over half of them from the degenerative diseases of the vascular system.

Banbury Rural District

Cause of Death	Male	Female
Enteritis and Other Diarrhoeal Diseases	0	1
Malignant Neoplasm - Stomach	1	2
" " - Buccal Cavity	1	0
" " - Intestine	3	2
" " - Oesophagus	0	1
" " - Lung, Bronchus	7	1
" " - Larynx	0	2
" " - Breast	0	5
" " - Uterus	0	4
" " - Prostate	2	0
Other Malignant Neoplasms	5	6
Leukaemia	1	0
Cerebrovascular Disease	11	11
Ischaemic Heart Disease	35	23
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	1	1
Hypertensive Disease	2	2
Other Heart Diseases	3	9
Other Circulatory Disease	3	3
Influenza	0	1
Pneumonia	7	5
Bronchitis and Emphysema	8	2
Asthma	0	1
Other Diseases of the Respiratory System	1	1
Other Diseases of Digestive System	3	0
Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	1	2
Meningococcal Infection	1	0
Multiple Sclerosis	0	2
Other Diseases of Genito-Urinary System	2	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis	2	1
Diabetes	1	0
Ill Defined Conditions	1	1
Other Diseases of Nervous System	3	1
All Other Accidents	1	2
Other Causes - Perinatal Mortality	2	0

Banbury Rural District

Cause of Death	Male	Female
Motor Vehicle Accidents	2	1
Suicide	2	1
All Other External Causes	0	1
Total - All causes	112	96

Infant Mortality

		England & Wales 1970
Number of deaths under 1 year	4	
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	13	18
Number of deaths under 4 weeks	2	
Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	6	12
Number of deaths under 1 week	2	
Early Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	6	11
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total births)	16	23
Legitimate infant death rate per 1,000 (live) legitimate births	14	17
Illegitimate infant death rate per 1,000 (live) illegitimate births	0	26

Section B

PREVALENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR

Measles	16
Glandular Fever	1
Scarlet Fever	1
Whooping Cough	12
Meningitis	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	4
Food Poisoning	1

Banbury Rural District

Section C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply

The whole of the Rural District Council area is now supplied by the Oxfordshire and District Water Board from the River Cherwell at Grimsbury and the Sor Brook at Bodicote. It is treated by means of chemical settling, filtration and chlorination. The supply has been satisfactory and sufficient. Chemical and bacteriological examination has been satisfactory and is routinely carried out by the Water Board.

Water Analysis

Twelve specimens were examined bacteriologically for the Local Authority with results as follows:

Class 1	Nil	
Class 2	Nil	Unsatisfactory specimens were from private wells. One premise supplied from such a well was converted to the mains supply.
Class 3	Nil	
Class 4	12	

Drainage and Sewerage

At present there are public sewers with sewage disposal works for all the larger villages.

The following is an outline of the position in each parish:-

Adderbury	A scheme to provide a new disposal works was submitted for approval and it is intended that these works should replace those at Bodicote and also take sewage from Milton.
Alkerton	Sewered.
Aston, Middle	All the properties drain to private septic tanks.
Aston, North	All the properties drain to private septic tanks.
Aston, Steeple	Southern portion sewered, system requires extension and a new disposal plant, the survey for which is in progress.
Balscote	Sewered.
Barfords	Sewered.

Banbury Rural District

Bloxham	Sewered.
Bodicote	Sewered. The disposal works are not adequate and it is proposed to convey the sewage to new works at Adderbury.
Bourtons	Partly sewered to irrigation areas. Will need modernising in the near future.
Broughton	Sewered.
Claydon with Clattercote	No sewers for the majority of the village but the Council Estate and a private estate drain to a small disposal works.
Cropredy	Sewered.
Clifton	No sewers.
Deddington	Sewered.
Drayton	Sewered.
Duns Tew	No general sewers. Part of village drains to a small disposal works.
Epwell	No sewers.
Hanwell	No sewers - scheme prepared.
Hempton	Sewered.
Hook Norton	Sewered.
Horley	Sewered.
Hornton	Sewered.
Milcombe	Sewered.
Milton	No sewers. To be drained to the Adderbury works.
Mollington	No general sewers. Part of village drains to a small disposal works and a scheme to drain the whole village has been approved.
Newington, North	Sewered.
Newington, South	No sewers, could be sewered in conjunction with Wigginton or Swerford (Chipping Norton R.D.C.)
Shenington	Sewered.

Banbury Rural District

Shutford	Sewered.
Sibfords	Sewered.
Swalcliffe	No sewers but a scheme, approved but delayed by the Ministry due to the economic situation, was commenced during the year.
Tadmarton	No sewers but a scheme was commenced during the year in conjunction with Swalcliffe.
Wardington	More or less completely sewered but system needs modernising.
Wigginton	No sewers, could be combined in a scheme with South Newington.
Wroxton	Sewered.

Considerable sewerage schemes have now been completed in the Rural District and some 95% of population have a main sewer readily available.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

Collection

There was a weekly collection of domestic refuse throughout the district. Two 50 cubic yard vehicles were employed - each with a team of four including the driver in charge.

An older Pakamatic kept as a reserve was used one day each week to empty litter bins on lay-byes along the main roads, and when special trade or other collections were required.

Disposal

The joint tip for the Borough and Rural District continued at Bloxham Grove with the R.D.C. undertaking the control of the tip. It is hoped the tip will have a life of at least 14 years but a change in character and source of refuse could upset these calculations. There was an additional small tip for general purposes in the parish of Hook Norton still in use.

Banbury Rural District

Section D

HOUSING

As a result of the survey of the houses in the district, the classification was at the end of the year as follows:-

Grade 1	3,977
Grade 2	412
Grade 3	728
Grade 4	108
	5,225

Statutory Action Undertaken Under the Housing Act:-

Number of Demolition Orders	3
Number of Closing Orders	5
Number of undertakings not to relet	0
Number of houses demolished	7
Houses Represented as Unfit	7

Improvement Grants

There is no doubt that houses in the three lower categories will be improved by the means of grants. During the year, properties were improved with the help of 20 Discretionary Grants and 26 Standard Grants and, in addition, a further 41 applications for Discretionary Grants and 29 applications for Standard Grants were approved by the Council.

Three applications for qualification certificates were received of which one was approved (after the owner had done further minor repairs), one was refused because tenancy was already regulated and the other was refused because of lack of amenities and disrepair of the house.

Total number of houses built during the year:-

1. By the Local Authority	8
2. By Private Enterprise	76
3. By other bodies (Housing Association)	13

Banbury Rural District

CARAVANS

Although, on the whole, an unsatisfactory form of housing, caravans do fill a certain need. No sites were provided by the Local Authority and there was only one large private site in operation during the year. The site was provided with adequate amenities and helped relieve the problem of itinerant travellers. In addition, thre were 48 "single standing" licensed sites in the area all maintained in a reasonable condition. No notices for non-compliance of conditions were issued.

Section E

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

MEAT INSPECTION

Slaughtering for the area is carried out at the Borough Slaughterhouse, Swan Close Road, Banbury, and the meat is inspected by the Chief Public Health Inspector, Borough of Banbury, and his staff. Details are given in the Annual Report for the Borough of Banbury.

No slaughterhouse licences have been granted in the Rural District.

FOOD AND DRUGS

Visits to food premises were carried out by the Public Health Inspector to ensure that they complied with the Food Hygiene Regulations. A satisfactory standard generally was found in all food premises within the district.

The following is a list of food premises in the Rural District.

Butchers	9
Grocers, General Stores, etc.	50
Bakers	5
Licensed premises, cafes, etc.	61
	125

Premises registered for sale of pre-packed Ice Cream	38
Inspections and visits during the year to Food Premises	169

Banbury Rural District

Food Hygiene Regulations

Number of premises fitted to comply with Regulation 16 (Food Hygiene Regulations, 1960)	125
Number of premises to which Regulation 19 applies (Food Hygiene Regulations, 1960)	115
Number of premises fitted to comply with Regulation 19 (Food Hygiene Regulations, 1960)	99

No Statutory Action was found necessary, under the Regulations or Food and Drugs Act, during the year.

Poultry Processing Premises

Number of premises in the area	1
Number of visits to premises during the year	6

Type of poultry processed:

Ducks and hens totalling approximately 200,000 birds in the year.

The business was conducted in a satisfactory manner but no regular inspections were made. The actual throughput was high and to inspect all birds would have thrown too large a burden on the single district inspector employed by the Council. The percentage of birds rejected as unfit for human consumption was very small and no birds were condemned by this Authority.

Section F

INDUSTRIAL HEALTH

Factories Act, 1961

1. Inspections of Factories

	No. on Register	Inspections	Written Notices	Prosecutions
(1) Factories to which Sections 1,2,3,4,6 and 7 apply	-	-	-	-
(2) Factories in which Section 7 applies	49	12	-	-
	49	12	-	-

Banbury Rural District

2. Defects Found

	Number of Defects		
	Found	Remedied	Referred by H.M. Inspector
Want of Cleanliness	-	-	-
Want of Ventilation	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-
Other Nuisances	-	-	-
Sanitary Accommodation	-	-	-
	-	-	-

Number of Outworkers - 5 (making wearing apparel)

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

A satisfactory standard was found in all premises which came within the jurisdiction of this Act. It was not necessary to serve any notices during the year under review.

The position at the end of 1970 was as follows:-

	No. registered during year	Total No. registered	No. of Inspections made during the year
Offices	-	12	9
Retail Shops	-	24	22
Catering Establishments	-	6	5
Fuel Storage Depots	-	2	0

Section G

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Animal Boarding Establishments

There was one registered premise in the area that, when inspected, was found to be satisfactorily maintained. No action was necessary during the year.

Banbury Rural District

Rodent Control

Sewers in the area were inspected as necessary. Isolated minor infestations only were found and treated.

546 visits were made to private premises and 39 to agricultural holdings as a result of notification of infestation, a further 980 inspections being made as routine surveys with remedial action following where necessary.

The following is the incidence of infestation found.

	Domestic	Agricultural
Rats	840	33
Mice	302	24

C H I P P I N G N O R T O N R U R A L D I S T R I C T

PARISHES

Ascott-u-Wychwood
Blenheim
Bruern
Chadlington
Charlbury
Chastleton
Chilson
Churchill
Combe
Cornbury
Cornwell
Enstone
Fawler
Fifield
Finstock
Glympton
Great Tew
Hensington Without
Heythrop
Idbury
Kiddington with Asterleigh
Kingham
Leafield
Little Tew
Lyneham
Milton-u-Wychwood
Over Norton
Rollright
Rousham
Salford
Sandford St. Martin
Sarsden
Shipton-u-Wychwood
Shorthampton and Chilson
Spelsbury
Steeple Barton
Stonesfield
Swerford
Tackley
Westcote Barton
Wootton
Worton

Section A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area in Acres	87,850
Population: Census 1961	15,888
Mean Population 1970 (Registrar General's estimate)	19,270
Rateable Value (1st April, 1971)	£543,763
Estimated Product of 1p rate (1st April, 1971)	£5,170
Number of Inhabited Houses (December 1970)	5,877

Chipping Norton Rural District

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND OCCUPATIONS

The Rural District is purely agricultural with a small number of associated industries. There is a flour mill (at Shipton-u-Wychwood), an agricultural engineering works (at Kingham) and two saw mills, one at Milton-u-Wychwood and the other at Hensington Without. There has been a steady decline in the ancient industry of glove making and the last factory in the district has now closed. Most of the villages nearer Oxford are becoming commuter villages and are likely to expand as such, since there cannot be work available within the confines of the district for a high percentage of the present population.

BIRTH RATE

	Total	Male	Female
Number of Births - Legitimate	266	142	124
- Illegitimate	13	9	4
	279	151	128

Still Births - Nil

		England & Wales 1970
Birth rate per 1,000 population	14.5	16
Birth rate per 1,000 population (corrected)	15.5	
Still Birth rate per 1,000 births	0	13
Illegitimate Births as % of all live births	5	8

DEATH RATE

	Total	Male	Female
Number of Deaths	152	82	70

		England & Wales 1970
Death Rate per 1,000 population	7.9	11.7
Corrected Death Rate	8.0	

Chipping Norton Rural District

Cause of Death	Male	Female
Syphilis and Its Sequelae	1	0
Malignant Neoplasm - Stomach	2	1
" " - Intestine	4	2
" " - Lung, Bronchus	3	0
" " - Buccal Cavity	1	0
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	5	8
Leukaemia	0	1
Other Diseases of Blood	0	1
Other Diseases of Nervous System	3	0
Other Endocrine Diseases	1	0
Cerebrovascular Disease	6	15
Ischaemic Heart Disease	26	19
Other Heart Disease	6	2
Hypertensive Disease	0	1
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	1	4
Pneumonia	4	6
Bronchitis and Emphysema	7	3
Influenza	1	0
Asthma	0	1
Hyperplasia of Prostate	1	0
Other Diseases of Digestive System	1	0
Congenital Malformations	2	1
Ill-defined diseases	0	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis	0	1
Other Diseases Genito-Urinary System	1	0
Motor Vehicle Accidents	1	0
All Other Accidents	5	2
Birth Injury	1	0
All other External Causes	0	1
Total - All causes	83	70

Chipping Norton Rural District

INFANT MORTALITY

		England & Wales 1970
Number of deaths under 1 year	3	
Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 live births	11	18
Number of deaths under 4 weeks	2	
Neo-Natal Mortality rate per 1,000 live births	7	
Number of deaths under 1 week	2	
Early Neo-Natal Mortality rate	7	
Peri-Natal Mortality	7	23
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	11	17
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	N/A	

Section B

PREVALENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

	Number notified
Measles	11
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	2
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1
Food Poisoning	2
Infective Hepatitis	15
Glandular Fever	2
Whooping Cough	3
Dysentery	3

No notices were required to be served to control the spread of Infectious Disease during the year.

Chipping Norton Rural District

Section C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

WATER SUPPLIES

A comprehensive trunk main provided a supply to all parishes and was under the control of the Oxfordshire and District Water Board. Several large private estates provided reasonably satisfactory piped supplies for their own properties; whilst a few wells still existed in some areas.

Routine samples were carried out by the Oxfordshire and District Water Board and copies of the analyses were forwarded to the Medical Officer of Health but occasional samples were taken by the Council's Officers either on request or whilst investigating doubtful supplies.

The following table gives the results of samples taken by the Council's Officers.

	Public Supplies	Private Supplies
Class 1	0	5
Class 2	0	1
Class 3	0	0
Class 4	0	5
	0	11

One of the Class 4 samples was on property now closed under the Housing Acts, two were from a chlorinated source which has now been reconditioned, whilst the remaining two were connected to the public main during the year.

REFUSE COLLECTION

The fleet of three refuse vehicles functioned satisfactorily throughout the year on a weekly kerbside collection. The two Norba 50 cubic yard capacity screw loading vehicles gave good service, and the older Pakamatic 35 cubic yard vehicle was overhauled during the year. A 16 cubic yard fore and aft tipping vehicle, which was used as a standby will soon have to be taken out of service.

As requested by the Ministry, a work study report was being prepared by the Oxfordshire County Council Work Study Unit, with a view to the introduction of an Incentive Bonus Scheme, and the report was anticipated early in the New Year.

Chipping Norton Rural District

A steady increase in the volume of refuse continued and approximately 900 cubic yards was collected weekly. The increase was from private dwellings, there being no trade refuse collection.

On request, a free special collection of bulky domestic articles was given.

REFUSE DISPOSAL

The disposal of refuse has now been concentrated onto a single tip; a disused stone quarry which was acquired by the Council. A small area left on an existing tip was retained for emergency use should conditions prevent the use of the main quarry.

Tip control was maintained by a 1½ cubic yard, four wheel drive loader which was fully capable of handling the work. The refuse was regularly covered with inorganic material, and the tip was treated frequently during the summer months to control any fly breeding.

SEWERAGE

During the year the Southern Area Sewerage Scheme Phase I was completed and work commenced on Phase II of the scheme.

Ministry approval was received for the Great Rollright scheme and following Ministry approval during the year, the Lyneham and Bruern Road, Milton schemes were started.

Authorisation to proceed with the Charlbury scheme for the provision of a new disposal works and additional sewers was expected early in 1971 and the design work for the extension of the Steeple Barton Works continued.

A start was made on the design for schemes at Ascott-under-Wychwood, Chilson, Enstone, Kingham and Churchill, these being the last of the larger villages without main drainage.

The following was the position with regard to each Parish in the District:-

Ascott-u-Wychwood	Part sewered, discharging to land treatment. Work on the design of a new scheme in which both Ascott and Chilson will be pumped to an enlarged works at Milton was commenced.
Blenheim	Houses scattered and have their individual drainage system.
Bruern	Houses scattered with their own drainage systems.

Chipping Norton Rural District

Chadlington	Main drainage throughout village, works producing a satisfactory effluent.
Charlbury	With the rapid extension of the village and the age of the existing main drainage system, the works was grossly overloaded. Authority to go out to tender for the reconstruction of the works was expected early in 1971.
Churchill	Most of the village drained by old combined sewers discharging to land treatment. It is proposed to combine this village with Kingham in a main drainage scheme, the design of which was commenced during the year.
Chastleton	There is no proper sewerage system, but the village is very small.
Combe	The main drainage scheme was completed and now serves the village.
Cornbury Park and Wychwood	This parish is small and the houses scattered, and a sewerage scheme is not necessary.
Cornwell	There is a good estate sewerage system.
Enstone	The village has no sewers and design work for a main drainage scheme incorporating Cleveley and part of Heythrop was commenced.
Fawler	The village was included in Stage 2 of the Southern Area Scheme which neared completion during the year.
Fifield	The village was provided with sewerage and a sewage disposal works which was rather old and fundamental. It is proposed to treat the sewage at the enlarged Milton works at some future date.
Finstock	A new main drainage scheme serves this village.
Glympton	This village has an estate sewerage system.
Great Tew	A private sewerage and sewage disposal scheme was under construction and neared completion during the year to plans prepared by a Consulting Engineer acting on instructions from the owner of the Estate.

Chipping Norton Rural District

Hensington Without — The scheme for enlarging the existing Woodstock Borough works which received sewage from this area was completed during the year.

Heythrop — The majority of houses in this village have private systems. It was anticipated that the flow from Heythrop Cottage at present treated privately, would ultimately be pumped to the proposed new works at Enstone.

Idbury — A small number of houses discharged into a small treatment works. It was anticipated that this may eventually gravitate to Fifield and from thence to the Milton works.

Kiddington — Most of the houses had their own drainage systems and a sewerage scheme did not seem to be necessary at present.

Kingham — Old drains at present discharged to land treatment areas. It was proposed to combine a new sewerage system for Kingham and Churchill and design of this was commenced.

Leafield — A new main drainage scheme was completed during the year.

Little Tew — There was no main drainage in the village and there were no proposals.

Lyneham — The scheme to sewer the village and discharge the flow to the Milton works was commenced during the year.

Milton-u-Wychwood — The new sewage disposal works at Milton-u-Wychwood, which also received sewage from Shipton-u-Wychwood, worked satisfactorily. Flows from Bruern Road and Lyneham will be added in 1971 and it is proposed to further extend the works to accommodate the villages of Ascott, Chilson and ultimately Fifield and Idbury.

Over Norton — The village of Over Norton was sewered and the sewage discharged into the Chipping Norton Borough Council's sewerage system and was treated at the Borough Council's sewage disposal works.

Rollright — A scheme for this village has been prepared and approved and construction work should commence in 1971.

Chipping Norton Rural District

Rousham — This small village is served quite adequately by a private system.

Salford — The sewerage scheme worked satisfactorily.

Sandford St. Martin — The sewerage scheme worked satisfactorily during the year.

Sarsden — Properties in this parish are few and scattered and were adequately served by private drainage systems.

Shipton-under-Wychwood — The sewage was pumped to the Milton-u-Wychwood works from the sewerage system in this village.

Spelsbury — This village is sewered and a sewage disposal works continued to private a satisfactory effluent.

Steeple Barton — This village is sewered and the sewage discharges to a sewage disposal works which was overloaded. The design for an extension to the works and for new sewers was well in hand during the year.

Stonesfield — The new sewerage scheme neared completion and should be in operation by mid 1971.

Swerford — There are no proposals at present for a sewerage scheme. It would be practical to incorporate this village with villages in Banbury Rural District in a joint scheme.

Tackley — This village is sewered and the works functioned satisfactorily.

Westcote Barton — Included in the Steeple Barton scheme.

Wootton — This village had no sewerage system at all. It is hoped that a sewerage and sewage disposal scheme will be prepared in a few years' time.

Worton — This small village was served in parts by private systems.

When schemes under construction are completed, some 61% of properties in the district will have a main sewer available to which they can connect and most of the worst problems in the district will have been dealt with. Schemes which are at present under detailed design will bring a sewer to within reach of some 78% of properties in the district.

Chipping Norton Rural District

Section D

HOUSING

The classification of the houses included in the 1947 survey is as follows:-

Grade 1	1,776
Grade 2	1,246
Grade 3	619
Grade 4	47
	3,688

During the year, formal action was taken on 11 unfit properties which were represented under Section 16 of the Housing Act. Closing Orders were made on 4 and undertakings were accepted from the owners of 7 not to re-use the premises unless they were reconditioned to the satisfaction of the Council. The 47 grade 4 properties have been represented to the Council but properties falling within this category will continue to come to the notice of the Public Health Department as other properties deteriorate; the actual number of unfit properties is not accurately known and is probably in excess of this figure.

Outstanding undertakings were cancelled on one property which had been modernised and brought up to a satisfactory standard, and 44 new Council dwellings were completed during the year (2 one-bedroomed, 23 two-bedroomed and 19 three-bedroomed houses) and 91 houses were completed by private builders.

Improvement Grants

The change in the scheme under the Act of 1969 brought a considerable increase in the number of applications for both Discretionary and Standard Grants. The following table gives the number of grants and the total amount paid.

	Type of Grant	Housing Act 1969	Amounts Paid
Number of Grants Approved	Discretionary	28	€4,547
	Standard	38	€3,200

Of the Discretionary Grants, 9 were for the conversion of premises and 19 were for improvement works to existing dwellinghouses.

Chipping Norton Rural District

Summary of Amenities Provided by Standard Grants

Baths	17
Wash Basins	15
Hot Water Supplies	19
W.C.'s	20
Bathrooms (constructed)	5
Septic Tanks (constructed)	8
Sinks	2

Caravans

A new Touring Site was established on the southern border of the area by the Caravan Club, part of the site being within this area. The site was well equipped and no nuisances were noted and no complaints received.

There were also three Caravan Club sites, each with five plots, and one was also licensed for five touring vans.

One unlicensed site was in use, an alternative site not having been found. Approaches have been made for the regularising of the site and ultimate approval by the Planning Authority.

The number of single van sites remained at four and no action was necessary with regard to the sites.

The number of semi-permanent Gypsies in the District did not appear to be large. They have their set staying corners and pass in and out of adjacent counties but do not appear to create any great problems. Occasionally larger bands of more itinerant Gypsies passing from one part of the country to another stayed for a few days in a layby and then caused considerable problems from the litter left behind.

Section E

FOOD INSPECTION

1.	Number of Food Premises in the area	141
	Cafes and Public Houses	48
	School Canteens	17
	Preserved Food	9
	Fish Frying	2
	Bakehouses	2

Chipping Norton Rural District

	Number of inspections to food premises	42
2.	Number of Food Premises registered under Food and Drugs Act, 1955 Section 16 for the sale of -	
	Ice Cream	52
	Preserved Food	9
3.	Number of premises fitted to comply with Regulation 16 of Food Hygiene Regulations 1960	138
4.	Number of premises to which Regulation 19 of Food Hygiene Regulations 1960 applies	129
5.	Number of premises fitted to comply with Regulation 19	129
6.	Poultry Processing Units	None

A case of unlawful slaughtering of two pigs was reported and legal proceedings were pending. The slaughtering was carried out apparently to meet the Christmas trade.

Plans were received and approved for the complete rebuilding of a bakehouse which was too small for the volume of trade and work will be starting early next year.

Compliance with the Food Hygiene Regulations was satisfactory and no legal action was necessary.

Meat Inspection

The two slaughterhouses run in connection with retail butchers' shops continued to be used, and were kept in a clean and satisfactory condition. There was a slight increase in killing. All the carcases were inspected and the table of results is given below.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total
Number Killed	166	3	1	716	192	1078
Number Inspected	166	3	1	716	192	1078

Chipping Norton Rural District

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:						
Whole carcases condemned	-	-	-	-	2	2
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1	-	-	1	2	4
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis or Cysticerci	0.60	-	-	0.13	2.08	0.55
Tuberculosis only:						
Whole carcases condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	1	1
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	0.52	0.09
Cysticercosis:						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generalization and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

A total of 101 visits were made and 215 lbs. of meat condemned.

Section F

INDUSTRIAL HEALTH

Factories Act, 1961

(1) Inspections of Factories

	Number	Inspections	Written Notices	Prosecutions
1. Factories to which Sections 1,2,3,4,6 and 7 apply	-	-	-	-

Chipping Norton Rural District

	Number	Inspections	Written Notices	Prosecutions
2. Factories in which Section 7 applies	33	18	-	-
3. Other premises	26	21	-	-
	59	39	-	-

(2) Defects Found

Two defects were found by the Public Health Inspector, both for unsuitable or defective sanitary conveniences (Section 7). Both were remedied. No defects were referred to the Factory Inspector.

(3) Number of Outworkers - 34 engaged in making wearing apparel.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

Three new offices were registered during the year and the standard of premises found to be generally satisfactory. No accidents were reported and no complaints from employees were received.

The following table showed the position at the end of the year.

	No. Registered during Year	No. Registered	No. Inspected during Year	Employees
Offices	3	11	3	49
Retail Shops	-	20	4	68
Wholesale Shops and Warehouses	-	3	1	13
Catering Establishments Open to the public	-	-	-	-
Fuel Storage Depots	-	1	-	3
	3	35	8	133

Chipping Norton Rural District

Section G

MISCELLAENOUS PROVISIONS

Rodent Control

One full-time Rodent Operative was employed under the control of the Public Health Inspector and the Council's refuse tips and sewage works were treated regularly whilst sewers were regularly baited. There were no serious outbreaks during the year.

A free service was provided for householders and disinfestation work was done on a rechargeable basis on agricultural and business premises. A summary of work done is given in the following table:-

	Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
Number of properties inspected for the first time following notification	47	6
Number infested and treated -		
Rats	36	4
Mice	11	2
Number of properties inspected for reasons other than notification	6	6

Follow-up revisits - 1448

Animal Boarding Establishments

The two premises licensed under the Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1963 have been regularly used and the premises have been maintained in a satisfactory condition without nuisance. No complaints have been received. One of the premises was improved by the construction of a covered exercise yard for dogs.

Table of Visits by Public Health Inspectors

Housing	294
Improvement Grants	237
Caravans	15
Food Premises (including slaughterhouse)	143

Chipping Norton Rural District

Various Public Health Duties:

Accumulations, etc.	9
Animal Keeping	7
Drainage	106
Filthy Premises	8
Housing Defects	18
Notifiable Diseases	5
Water Supplies	21
Dangerous Buildings	5

Refuse Collection and Disposal:

Tip Inspection	167
Surveys for New Tips	11
Complaints	25
Removal of Vehicles	23

Cesspool Emptying 22

W I T N E Y R U R A L D I S T R I C T

PARISHES

Alvescot
Asthall
Aston Bampton
Bampton
Black Bourton
Bladon
Brize Norton
Broadwell
Burford and Upton and Signet
Cassington
Clanfield
Crawley
Curbridge
Ducklington
Eynsham
Filkins and Broughton Poggs
Freeland
Fulbrook
Grafton with Radcot
Hailey
Hanborough
Hardwick with Yelford
Holwell
Kelmscott
Langford
Lew
Little Faringdon
Minster Lovell
North Leigh
Northmoor
Ramsden
Shifford
Shilton
South Leigh
Standlake
Stanton Harcourt
Swinbrook and Widford
Taynton
Westwell

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area in Acres	84,945
Population: Census 1961	24,707
Mean Population 1970 (Registrar General's estimate)	37,700
Number of Inhabited Houses (December 1970)	13,142
Rateable Value (as at 1st April, 1971)	£1,249,550
Sum represented by Penny Rate (as at 1st April 1971)	£12,247

Witney Rural District

Section A

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND OCCUPATIONS

It is estimated that 90 per cent of the area is agricultural, there were about 350 farms. The main industry was a motor accessory works at Curbridge which employed 1,800 people, many of whom resided in the Urban District, and the surrounding Rural District. There were blanket factories at Asthall, Crawley and Hailey, a laundry at Burford and a small industrial estate in Curbridge.

There were also agricultural engineering works at Clanfield and Curbridge. There were a number of out-workers in the district mainly employed in the making of gloves and hosiery.

VITAL STATISTICS

	Male	Female	Total	England & Wales 1970
Number of Births	401	388	789	
Legitimate	382	364	746	
Illegitimate	19	24	43	
Birth Rate per 1,000 population			20.9	
Corrected Birth Rate			20.7	16
Still Births - Rate per 1,000 births (9 still births)			11	13
Illegitimate Births per cent of total births			5	8

Death Rate

	Male	Female	Total	England & Wales 1970
Number of Deaths	132	126	258	
Death Rate per 1,000 population			6.8	
Corrected Death Rate			9.8	11.7

Some 64% of all deaths occurred in the age group 65 and over with degenerative vascular conditions being the main cause.

Witney Rural District

Cause of Death	Male	Female
Tuberculosis of the Respiratory Tract	0	1
Malignant Neoplasm - Stomach	2	0
" " - Buccal Cavity	0	1
" " - Intestine	5	3
" " - Lung, Bronchus	12	3
" " - Breast	0	10
" " - Uterus	0	3
Leukaemia	2	4
Other Malignant Neoplasms	7	9
Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms	0	1
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	0	1
Cerebrovascular Disease	13	19
Ischaemic Heart Disease	29	28
Other Heart Disease	1	6
Other Circulatory Disease	3	4
Hypertensive Disease	2	4
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	0	2
Influenza	2	2
Pneumonia	7	6
Bronchitis and Emphysema	12	2
Enteritis and Other Diarrhoeal Diseases	1	1
Other Diseases of the Respiratory System	8	1
Anaemias	1	0
Cirrhosis of Liver	1	0
Other Disease of Digestive System	0	3
Hyperplasia of Prostate	2	0
Avitaminoses	1	1
Diabetes Mellitus	1	2
Motor Vehicle Accidents	7	1
All Other Accidents	2	1
Suicide	2	2
Congenital Abnormalities	0	2
Birth Injury	2	0

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Cause of Death	Male	Female
Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	0	1
Appendicitis	0	1
Meningitis	2	0
Other Disease of Nervous System	1	0
Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	2	0
All Other External Causes	1	1
Total	131	126

Infant Mortality

		England & Wales 1970
Number of Deaths under 1 year	10	
Infant Mortality Rate	13	18
Number of Deaths under 4 weeks	6	
Neonatal Mortality Rate	8	12
Number of Deaths under 1 week	5	
Early Neonatal Mortality Rate	6	11
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate births	12	17
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate births	23	26
Perinatal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 total births)	18	23

Section B

PREVALENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR

	No. of Cases Notified
Measles	25
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	5
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1

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Infective Hepatitis	5
Whooping Cough	1
Glandular Fever	2
Acute Meningitis	2
Acute Encephalitis	1
Malaria (contracted abroad)	1

Section C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

Water Supply

Mains water was available to most parishes in the area where it was supplied to all but a few isolated dwellings. It was still not available in the hamlets of Grafton and Radcot.

During the year, 68 private supplies of water were sampled (mainly wells) and the samples sent for bacteriological examination. Of these, 15 were satisfactory, 29 slightly contaminated, whilst 24 were heavily contaminated. Advice was given to three owners (in the second group) how to improve their well supplies, with good results; six owners (in the third group) were advised to install small water purification plants, whilst the remainder were advised to connect to the mains supply available. Consequent upon the pollution of the River Thames following the strike of local authority workmen, visits were made to premises who took a domestic supply direct from the river. With the exception of one, all proved satisfactory when the belt of pollution had moved downstream.

A sample from one other property was submitted for chemical, bacteriological and detergent examination at the request of the owner but nothing abnormal was detected.

Repeated sampling by the Board of their own supply proved satisfactory.

Drainage and Sewerage

Considerable strides have now been made in sewage disposal facilities and when schemes under construction are completed, the vast majority of properties will have available a public sewer to which they can connect.

Due to various technical problems associated with the new sewage works at Black Bourton, the sewers laid throughout Shilton Village during 1969 could not be brought into use in 1970. The main drainage

scheme serving Aston and Cote and the scheme for Standlake were completed during the year and considerable progress made towards connecting premises in these villages.

The Stanton Harcourt scheme was delayed but it was possible to connect properties in the worst affected area (Blackditch) to the sewer during the year and the whole scheme should be completed early in 1971. A main drainage scheme was also commenced at Ramsden and this will drain to a new works at the moment under construction by the Chipping Norton R.D.C. A further small scheme to provide drainage from the South West corner of Hailey to connect with the Witney Urban District sewers received Ministry approval towards the end of the year and should be completed by mid 1971.

The next worst affected part of the district (North Leigh, New Yatt and parts of the village of Freeland) was awaiting Ministry approval for a scheme designed to drain sewage to an enlarged disposal works at Church Hanborough, and it is hoped that work in this area will commence in 1971. Finally, a scheme at the moment being prepared to drain the South Western part of the district should, when completed, improve the last of the areas likely to cause trouble.

The following is the situation in the various parishes.

Alvescot	All post-war Council houses connected to small disposal plant. Impervious subsoil and high water table limits the efficiency of the septic tank systems provided to the majority of the privately owned dwellings in this village. It is planned to drain this village in conjunction with others in the locality.
Asthall	The majority of private dwellings have individual septic tanks but the high water table greatly limited efficiency except in high ground at Astalleigh.
Aston and Cote	Sewerage scheme now completed and over half the properties connected.
Bampton	Most properties now connected to a sewer.
Black Bourton (with Carterton)	Over 80 per cent of all properties situated within Carterton are drained to the Council's sewers. In Black Bourton village, where main drainage was not available, each house was drained to a septic tank but the impervious subsoil and high water table prevented these systems from being efficient.

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Bladon — More than 83 per cent of the properties were drained to the Council's sewers: the remaining properties were drained to individual septic tanks which were satisfactory, but some nuisance was caused by agricultural drainage systems.

Brize Norton — A new main drainage scheme, in conjunction with Upper Minster Lovell, has been completed and 70% of properties connected to the sewer.

Broadwell and Kencott — The majority of the dwellings have individual septic tanks but the high water table adversely affected efficiency. It is proposed to drain these villages to a works in conjunction with other villages in the area.

Burford — Sewered.

Cassington — The main drainage scheme has been completed and about 70% of properties connected to the sewer.

Clanfield — A main drainage scheme provided and over 70% of properties connected to the sewer.

Crawley — Majority of properties drained to individual septic tanks; no disposal problems on high ground but high water table adversely affected tanks in the lower part of the village.

Curbridge — Council houses connected to disposal plants, majority of private dwellings have individual septic tanks but impervious subsoil drastically limited efficiency. It is planned to drain this area into the Witney Urban District Council works when these are enlarged.

Ducklington — Approximately 95 per cent of all properties now drained to the sewer. The few remaining properties will be re-drained when they are modernised.

Eynsham — Sewered.

Filkins (with Broughton Poggs) — The centre of Filkins and all Council houses are drained to a sewage disposal plant; other properties have individual septic tank systems. It is now planned to drain this village to a new works in conjunction with other small villages in the area.

Freeland — Mostly sewered, about 90% of properties being connected. Remainder proposed to be sewered in conjunction with North Leigh extension. Impervious subsoil required frequent emptying of septic tanks.

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Fulbrook — Sewered with Burford.

Grafton — Each property was drained to a septic tank but the high level of the subsoil water throughout the year inhibited efficiency. Low density development makes the provision of main drainage uneconomic.

Hailey — Mostly drained, with over 80% of properties connected. A scheme to drain Poffley End should be completed in 1971.

Hanborough — The main drainage scheme provided with over 80% of properties connected.

Hardwick (with Yelford) — The majority of dwellings were provided with individual septic tanks but the water level during the autumn and winter restricted the efficiency of the drainage.

Howell and Westwell — All properties in these villages were connected either individually to septic tanks or in groups to a small disposal plant. There were no disposal problems.

Kelmscott — Four Council houses and all private dwellings were connected to septic tanks but the high water table made disposal exceedingly difficult.

Langford — All Council houses were connected to a disposal plant; approximately 50% of the private houses had a septic tank system, the remainder had soakaway drains. There were no disposal problems but many of the cottages lacked an adequate area of land for drainage, and it is proposed to drain this village to a works in conjunction with other nearby villages.

Lew — Individual septic tank drainage. Clay subsoil caused some difficulty.

Minster Lovell — A main drainage scheme has been provided in Upper Minster Lovell. In Old Minster Lovell most of the private dwellings had individual septic tanks but the high water table and impervious subsoil adversely affected their efficiency.

North Leigh — A new scheme was prepared and is awaiting Ministry approval.

Northmoor and Standlake — A scheme for main drainage was completed during the year and over 50% of properties connected to the sewer.

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Ramsden	Scheme was under construction during the year.
Shifford	Individual septic tank drainage. No great difficulties.
Shilton	Now sewered; no properties yet connected but this should commence in 1971.
South Leigh	Council houses drained to a small disposal plant and all private houses drained to individual septic tanks. No particular difficulties existed.
Stanton Harcourt	Work was delayed on the main drainage scheme, and only a small area connected by the end of the year.
Swinbrook and Widford	The larger private houses and approximately 50% of the smaller cottages had septic tanks, the remainder draining to soakaways. The high water table in the centre of Swinbrook adversely affected the efficiency of septic tanks.
Taynton	All farms and the majority of private houses in the village had septic tank drainage.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

Refuse was collected on a weekly basis from all parishes and was disposed of by tipping into disused quarries at Shilton and Stanton Harcourt.

A certain amount of smoke nuisance was caused by fires at the tips and, if the tips are to be properly controlled, the Council must be prepared to spend more money on their maintenance. Planning permission and negotiations were pursued to obtain the use of a quarry at Worsham for use especially for purposes of the Civic Amenities Act.

Section D

HOUSING

(a) Slum Clearance

During the year, eight properties were represented as unfit for habitation and the Council agreed to take action. Four other properties, the subject of previous representations, were modernised and repaired, whilst informal requests made to the owners of nine other properties for minor repairs to be done, were complied with by seven of the owners by the end of the year.

(b) New Houses

35 Council houses were completed during the year and 200 dwellings were built by private enterprise. In addition, the Ministry of Defence completed some 1000 new married quarters at Carterton.

(c) Existing Housing

During the year visits were made to all the lower grade houses and it was found that many had been improved and modernised voluntarily by the owners. I give below the classification of the private dwellings in this district as at 31st December, 1970.

Grade 1 Houses	6,799
Grade 2 Houses	2,137
Grade 3 Houses	543
Grade 4 Houses	303
	9,782

(d) Overcrowding

No new cases of overcrowding were discovered during the year and none of those reported in 1969 had been rehoused by the end of the year.

(e) Action under Statutory Powers

(i) Proceedings under Sections 9 and 10 Housing Act, 1957:-

(a) Number of dwellings in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs - Nil

(b) Number of dwellingw which were rendered fit after service of formal notice:-

(i) By owner - Nil

(ii) By local authority in default of owners - Nil

(ii) Proceedings under Sections 16 and 17 Housing Act, 1957:-

(a) Number of dwellings in respect of which Demolition Orders were made - 1

(b) Number of Closing Orders made - 7

(c) Number of dwellings demolished voluntarily by owners - 10

(d) Number of dwellings demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders - Nil

(e) Number of undertakings given to make dwellings fit for human habitation - Nil

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(f) Number of undertakings not to re-let for human habitation - Nil

(g) Number of Demolition or Closing Orders rescinded - 4

(h) Number of houses improved or made fit for occupation either voluntarily or following commencement of formal action - 64

(iii) Proceedings under Section 18 Housing Act, 1957 Nil

(iv) Proceedings under Public Health Act, 1936:-

(a) Number of dwellings in respect of which informal notices were served requiring defects to be remedied - 21

(b) Number of dwellings in which defects were remedied after service of informal notice - 14

(c) Number of dwellings in respect of which formal notices were served requiring defects to be remedied - Nil

(d) Number of dwellings in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices - Nil

CARAVANS

There were 509 Caravan standings licensed for residential occupation in the area. These were on a total of 74 sites (57 sites having less than three caravans and 17 being large sites) with, in addition, holiday sites providing a further 579 standings. No proceedings were instituted during the year for contraventions of site licences but, following informal discussions, six owners of residential sites and two owners of holiday sites rectified minor contraventions.

No positive progress was made in establishing a site for touring vans on the periphery of the Cotswold Area, whilst the lack of a site for itinerant families caused some difficulties with discarded scrap.

Section E

FOOD INSPECTION

Meat Inspection

During the year there was a 50% increase in the throughput of animals which were killed in the two licensed slaughterhouses. The quality of the meat continued to be high and the main causes in carcases from which an organ, or part, was condemned, were the

presence of abscesses and liver fluke. Cysticerci was only found in part of one carcase whilst no tuberculosis was found.

I give below, in tabular form, the information required by the Minister in relation to meat inspection.

Animals killed in slaughterhouses

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total
Number of animals killed and inspected	451	2	17	1389	800	2659
(a) All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:						
Whole carcases condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	65	2	1	17	99	184
(b) Tuberculosis only:						
Whole carcases condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(c) Cysticerci:						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1
Carcases submitted to refrigeration	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Generalised and totally condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Meat condemned during period 1st January to 31st December 1970 in the slaughterhouse:-

Carcase Meat	3 cwts. 27 lbs.
Offal	9 cwts. 22 lbs.
	12 cwts. 49 lbs.

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Food Handling

The general standard of food handling remained satisfactory although there was some overstocking in the smaller premises leading to slow rotation of stocks and a number of complaints from purchasers that food was sold to them after the last recommended date for consumption. (The food, however, when inspected was found in each case still to be fit for consumption.) During the year three retailers were prosecuted for selling unfit food (mould growths) and, of these, two were found guilty and fines totally £85.20 were imposed by the Magistrates.

Regular visits to wholesale food depots were made and 3 tons 4½ cwts. of food of various types were voluntarily surrendered and destroyed, and, in addition, regular visits were made to inspect imported food which had arrived in sealed containers direct from the Continent.

Proceedings under the Food Hygiene (Market and Stalls) Regulations against a stall owner who was selling fresh strawberries by the roadside were instigated but had not come to court by the end of the year.

Ice Cream

During the year there were two premises registered for the manufacture and sale of soft ice cream and 128 registered for the sale and storage of hard ice cream. No unsatisfactory conditions were noted at any of these premises during the year, and no complaints were received from the public about this type ofproduct.

The following are the types of Food Premises in the Area:-

1.	Number of Food Premises in the Area	197
	Mobile Stores (General)	5
	General Stores	65
	Butchers	10
	Cafes, Hotels and Licensed Premises	99
	Bakehouses	4
	Fried Fish Shops and Mobile Fried Fish Vehicles	9
	Wholesale Food Depot	5

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2.	Number of places complying with Regulation 16 (Food Regulations 1960)	182
	Number of premises to which Regulation 19 applies (Food Regulations 1960)	182
	Number of premises complying with Regulation 19	182
3.	Poultry Inspection	
	Number of processing premises in the District	2
	Number of visits	522
	Total average number of birds processed weekly	8934

Comments on Poultry Processing and Inspection

It is obvious that at the considerable daily throughput, proper inspection could only be undertaken if other duties were neglected.

A senior member at the processing plants acts as a "spotter" separating out for later inspection poultry carcases that he suspects are abnormal, and these are subsequently seen by one of the Public Health Inspectors. Very little evidence of infection was found, the main cause for rejection being abscesses and extensive bruising.

Section F

INDUSTRIAL HEALTH

Factories Act, 1961

During the year, the register of factories was further amended and by the end of the year 89 factories were registered and 28 out-workers were listed.

1. Inspections

	No. on Register	Inspections	Written Notices	Prosecutions
(1) Factories to which Sections 1,2,3,4,6 and 7 apply	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(2) Factories to which Section 7 applies	89	43	Nil	Nil
(3) Other premises to which Section 7 applies	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

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2. Cases in which Defects were found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	Referred By H.M. Inspector	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-

PART VIII OF THE ACT

OUTWORK

(Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of Work	No. of outworkers in August list required by Section 133(1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending list to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Wearing Apparel) Making etc.) Cleaning and) Washing	21	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Stuffed Toy Making	7	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total -	28					

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OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

During 1970, four offices, one retail shop, two catering establishments and two wholesale shops were registered. The total number of premises of all types registered was 174. No serious contraventions were found during the year but additional closet and washing facilities were needed in five premises due to small increases in staff employed in the premises. By the end of the year, three of these premises had still not provided the extra facilities. A total of 309 visits were made to registered premises.

Accidents

None reported during the year.

Section G

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Pet Animals Act 1951

Three pet shops were in operation in the district and conditions were satisfactory when the shops were visited.

Animal Boarding Establishments

There were six registered premises in the area, one having closed voluntarily during the year, and conditions, on visits, were found to be satisfactory. Eleven visits were made for this purpose.

Supervision of Public Toilets

As a general rule, the conditions of the various toilets were reasonable, due to the efforts of the part-time cleaners. The amount of damage by vandals was of a minor degree and was mostly due to the removal of waste pipes and blocking of w.c. pans. Although the cost was small, the nuisance value was large to the General Public and the staff.

Rivers and Streams

A minor degree o contamination still continued from the small engineering works at Hailey where trade effluent was discharged to a roadside ditch. An enforcement notice was served on the management by the Thames Conservancy towards the end of the year. Obstructions to the Brook at Crawley and the Brook at Shilton were removed by the reparian owners following requests by the Officers, and, in addition, inspections were made of the Highmoor Brook at Bampton and storm water ditches and streams in Cote and Aston.

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Noise Nuisance

Although 40 visits to investigate complaints were made during the year, no great difficulties were encountered. The causes of noise varied from unsuppressed road breaking equipment, to diesel lorries "run up" at an early hour in a transport depot, and to that from a small domestic boiler situated in a narrow passage between dwellings. As parts of the area become "urbanised", this question of industry and noise will become more important.

Rodent Control

Routine surveillance of the Council's refuse tips and sewage works was continued during the year with baiting at permanent points. There was a decrease in the notifications of infestations with rats and nice, some 662 private and business premises and 25 agricultural holdings being visited following notification. In addition, 2012 routine surveys were made of private and business premises and 157 of agricultural holdings. The following table gives the incidence of infestation found:-

Visits Following Notification

	Confirmed Infestations with Rats	Mice	Total Premises Visited
Private and Business Premises	319	98	662
Agricultural Holdings	24	5	25

Routine Visits

	Number of Infested Premises	Total Premises Visited
Private and Business Premises	49	202
Agricultural Holdings	157	157

Witney Rural District

TABLE OF VISITS

The following numerical summary of the more important activities and the number of visits made by your Technical Officers during 1970 in performance of their duties, shows the wide variety of duties in the Public Health Department.

Inspection of, improvement of, or closure of sub-standard dwellings	275
Caravan sites	265
Storage, handling and sale of food	544
Meat and Poultry inspection	522
Working conditions in offices, shops, etc.	309
Supervision of pet shops and boarding kennels	22
Noise Abatement	40
Atmospheric Pollution	17
Supervision of drainage works and sewer connections	1257
Investigation of complaints of conditions prejudicial to health or a nuisance	245
Investigation of complaints of accumulation of rubbish	69
Inspection of Water Courses not controlled by Thames Conservancy	76
Control of infestations by insects	17
Supervision of private water supplies	40
Inspection of, and maintenance of, public toilets	170
	3868